

Y 885
1.978

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

JAN 30 1979

REPORT
STATE DOCUMENTS
TO THE PEOPLE

About The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT

From The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

1977-1978

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE
About The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT

From The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

1977-1978

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Honorable James B. Edwards
Governor of South Carolina
Governor's Office
State House
P. O. Box 11450
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Edwards:

The 1977-78 year saw the incoming of a great deal of change in the Juvenile Justice System, namely, Judicial Reform.

This report conveys information about our operation in a demographic analysis of our population which is statistically revealing of the wide variety of programs that have been and are being developed in the best interest of the children whom we are pledged to serve.

One of the most exciting programs this year was the "Your State" Program which has gained national recognition through the efforts of our Vice Chairman of the Board, Mr. Edward T. Pendarvis, and the American Legion.

The instituting of the "Your State" Program was well received by both staff and students and is progressing with some very positive attitudes from our students. The students are becoming more and more actively involved in their own directions and treatment and appear to be responding very well to this type of program.

The appointment of Dr. Turner McCottry has been a welcome addition to the Board of Youth Services. Our Board has been capably chaired and guided by Mrs. Lucy T. Davis of Florence. Other Board Members serving in administrative capacities are Mr. Edward T. Pendarvis of Charleston, and Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester of Florence serving as Secretary. We now are able to accomplish more as we have a full Board complement.

The Board and the entire staff are continually attempting to improve our services to the youth of the State of South Carolina.

Yours very truly,

GRADY A. DECELL
State Director



SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

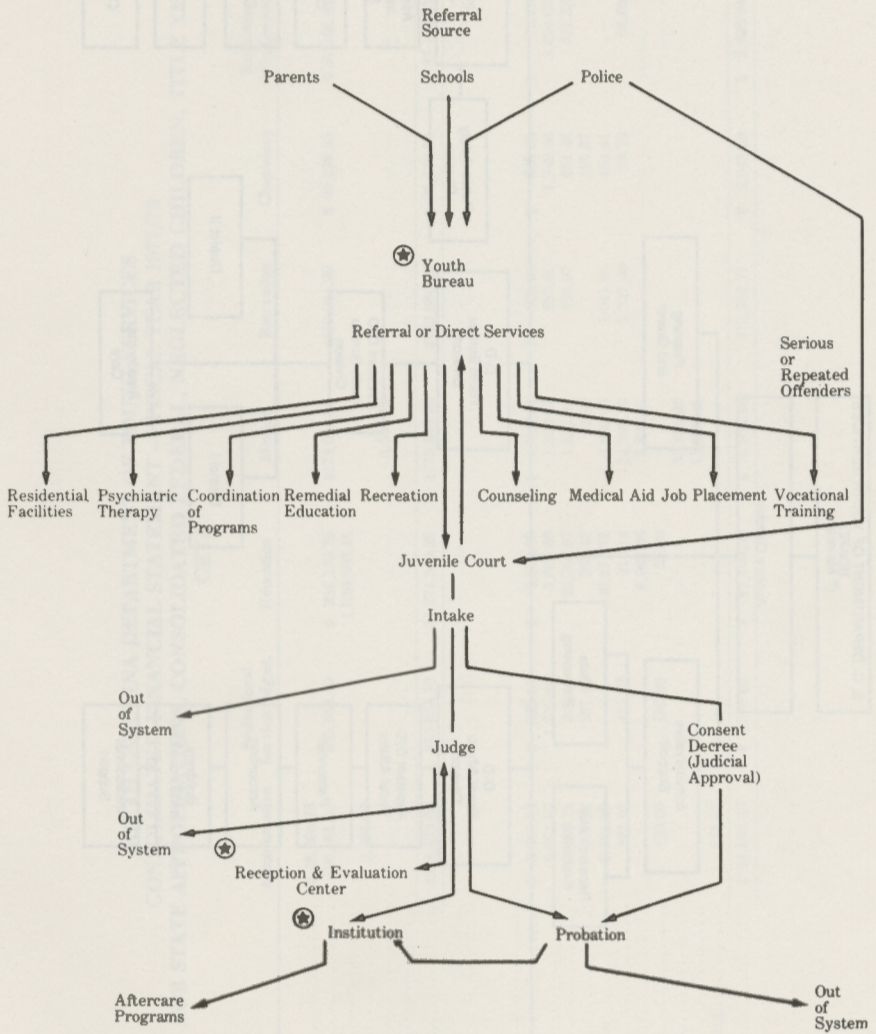
Standing, left to right: Ray Kenner, Board Member; Grady A. Decell, Director; Edward T. Pendarvis, Board Vice Chairman; Rev. Horace B. Youngblood, Ex-Officio Board Member (Non-Voting); Dr. Turner McCottry, Board Member. *Seated, left to right:* Lucy T. Davis, Board Chairman; Barbara T. Sylvester, Board Secretary. *Not present:* Dr. Cyril Busbee, Ex-Officio Board Member (Voting).



TABLE OF CONTENTS

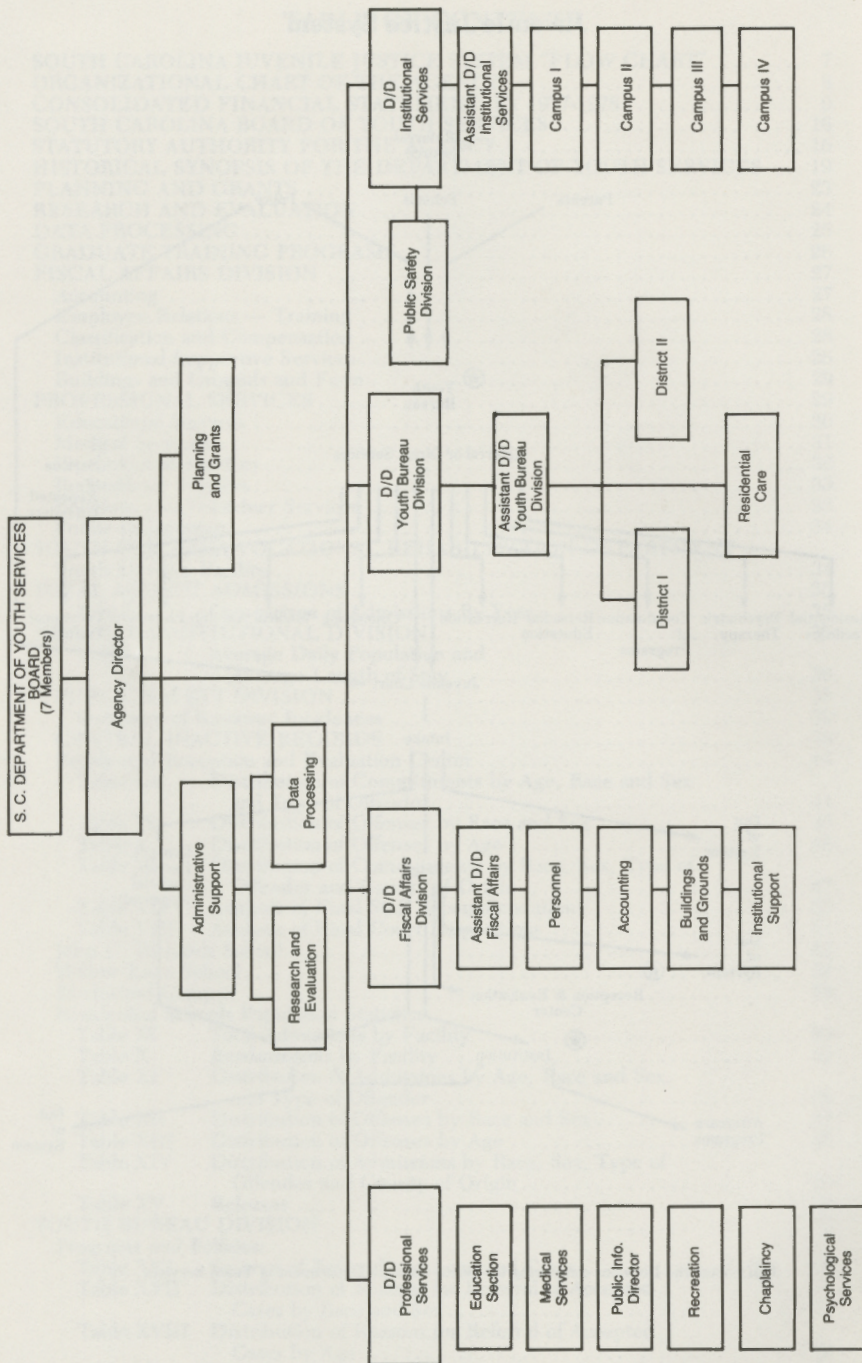
SOUTH CAROLINA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM "FLOW CHART"	7
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE AGENCY	8
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FY 1977-1978	9
SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES	16
STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY	16
HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES	19
PLANNING AND GRANTS	23
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION	24
DATA PROCESSING	25
GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS	26
FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION	27
Accounting	27
Employee Relations — Training	28
Classification and Compensation	28
Institutional Supportive Services	28
Buildings and Grounds and Farm	29
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	29
Educational Services	30
Medical Services	31
Psychological Services	32
Recreational Services	33
Religious and Volunteer Services	33
Public Information	34
SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT —	
Youth Services Facility	34
TOTAL AGENCY ADMISSIONS	35
Table I Comparison of Admissions By Year	35
JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION	35
Table II Average Daily Population and	
Average Length of Stay	36
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION	38
Summary of Runaway Incidences	39
CENTRAL INACTIVE RECORDS	39
Residential Reception and Evaluation Center	40
Table III Distribution of Commitments by Age, Race and Sex	
and Type of Offender	41
Table IV Distribution of Offenses by Race and Sex	43
Table V Distribution of Offenses by Age	46
Table VI Distribution of Commitments by Race, Sex, Type of	
Offender and County of Origin	47
Table VII Analysis of Final Staff Recommendations	50
Table VIII Analysis of Final Court Dispositions	51
John G. Richards School	52
Willow Lane School	52
Birchwood Campus	53
Residential Schools Population Statistics:	
Table IX Total Admissions by Facility	55
Table X Readmissions by Facility	55
Table XI Distribution of Admissions by Age, Race and Sex,	
and Type of Offender	56
Table XII Distribution of Offenses by Race and Sex	57
Table XIII Distribution of Offenses by Age	60
Table XIV Distribution of Admissions by Race, Sex, Type of	
Offender and County of Origin	61
Table XV Releases	63
YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION	63
Programs and Policies:	
Table XVI Sources of Referral and Accepted Cases	68
Table XVII Distribution of Reasons for Referral of Accepted	
Cases by Race and Sex	70
Table XVIII Distribution of Reasons for Referral of Accepted	
Cases by Age	72
Table XIX Distribution of Accepted Clients by Age, Race and Sex	75
Table XX Population Statistics	76

Juvenile Justice System



★ Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES — ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1977/78
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, TITLE XX, REVENUE & CETA

	Administration	Professional Services Mgmt.	Education	Medical	Recreation	Chaplaincy	Institutions Management	Institutions
PERSONAL SERVICE								
Director	\$ 28,606.76							
Classified Positions	190,691.93	\$53,658.10	\$ 232,159.79	\$273,034.36	\$122,984.99	\$ 96,278.83	\$ 87,192.63	\$2,292,107.32
Unclassified Positions			1,039,390.46					
Per Diem	3,325.00							
Temporary — Part-time				3,546.60				10,763.93
Student Earnings								
Total Personal Service	\$229,623.69	\$53,658.10	\$1,271,540.25	\$276,580.96	\$122,984.99	\$ 96,278.83	\$ 87,192.63	\$2,302,871.25
OPERATING								
Contractual Services								
Freight	\$ 5,993.43	\$ 953.01	\$ 3,670.09	\$ 1,747.61	\$ 529.09	\$ 638.60	\$ 12.00	\$ 8.00
Travel	8,021.89	1,235.60	3,625.68	1,500.01	593.90	1,349.96	2,306.65	2,990.03
Telephone	2,693.73	249.40	23,764.97	1,236.67	699.97	251.46	251.53	30,599.39
Repairs	611.52	567.89	205.40	12.96		189.37		23,548.69
Printing and Advertising	6,681.50		48,271.72	6,586.63	7,041.85	484.41		236,386.78
Water, Heat, Lights and Power	227.65	413.73	914.14	14,702.79	3,527.90	29.79	56.66	8,047.42
Other Contractual Services			6,963.56	2,285.75				70.00
Professional and Other Fees	420.00	180.00	25.00	31,135.25				
In-Service Training				13,656.32				
Physician Fees								
Building Renovations								
Microfilm/Microfiche Processing	242.61							19,256.10
Total Contractual Services	\$ 24,862.33	\$ 3,599.63	\$ 87,440.56	\$ 72,803.99	\$12,382.71	\$ 2,943.59	\$ 2,692.94	\$ 330,686.41

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1977/78
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, TITLE XX, REVENUE & CETA

	Administration	Professional Services Mgmt.	Education	Medical	Recreation	Chaplaincy	Institutions Management	Institutions
Supplies								
Food Supplies	\$ 289.56		\$ 653.00					\$ 5,899.42
Fuel Supplies								
Feed and Veterinary Supplies			2,935.43		\$ 544.26	\$ 388.74	\$ 1,174.42	15,348.02
Office Supplies	3,569.24	\$ 923.16	1,701.78	4,093.63	1,040.87	141.93		27,749.29
Household, Laundry & Jan. Supplies	390.63			1,501.11				
Medical Supplies			16,803.70					
Educational Supplies			60,656.85	304.99	5,211.63			488.44
Motor Vehicle Supplies	2,913.51	806.51	6,729.88	1,776.09	1,133.85	669.70	1,036.88	19,773.25
Agricultural Supplies					244.40			
Clothing and Dry Goods								
Maintenance Supplies	751.65	13.22	807.12	6,178.80	2,381.09	110.80	136.15	35,887.99
Postage	1,652.00	334.20	496.28	3.50	152.80	585.90	241.59	27,937.38
Data Processing Supplies	4,193.26							4,055.99
Photographic Supplies	113.50	640.49			12.06			8.00
Other Supplies	189.38	85.82	28.50	700.62	10.96	158.99	26.96	1,277.59
Total Supplies	\$ 14,002.73	\$ 2,803.40	\$ 74,008.84	\$ 31,362.44	\$ 10,731.92	\$ 2,056.06	\$ 2,616.00	\$ 138,425.37
Fixed Charges								
Rents — Non State-Owned Real Property						\$ 966.45		
Rents — Data Processing	\$ 5,721.00							
Rents — Equipment	7,592.60	\$ 872.72	\$ 4,230.79	\$ 2,282.35	\$ 426.80	1,407.03	\$ 1,411.93	\$ 18,645.42
Rents — Other	313.20	180.00	1,236.23	6.24	1,474.83			
Insurance	7,184.60	128.46	5,601.43	2,469.77	1,296.45	376.17	256.95	13,652.89
Dues	430.00	122.00		120.00				330.60
Other Fixed Charges	10.00			5.00	261.00			
Total Fixed Charges	\$ 21,181.40	\$ 1,303.20	\$ 11,058.45	\$ 4,913.36	\$ 3,459.08	\$ 2,749.65	\$ 1,668.88	\$ 32,628.91

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1977/78
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, TITLE XX, REVENUE & CETA

	Administration	Professional Services Mgmt.	Education	Medical	Recreation	Chaplaincy	Institutions Management	Institutions
Equipment								
Office Equipment	\$ 1,059.51	\$ 925.13		\$ 2,506.62		\$ 649.20	\$ 553.47	\$ 388.78
Medical Equipment				1,388.95				
Household Equipment	477.05			967.71	\$ 62.30			19,060.21
Motor Vehicle Equipment			\$ 102.96					11,717.22
Non-Pass., Inanimate & Agri. Equip.			4,425.91					58.24
Educational Equipment					172.79			
Other Equipment			36,019.54			302.61		149.95
Total Equipment	\$ 1,536.56	\$ 925.13	\$ 40,548.41	\$ 4,863.28	\$ 235.09	\$ 951.81	\$ 553.47	\$ 31,374.40
Hospital Care				\$ 35,327.77				
Vocational Rehabilitation Project	\$ 32,739.00							
Total Operating	\$ 94,322.02	\$ 8,631.36	\$ 213,056.26	\$ 149,270.84	\$ 26,808.80	\$ 8,701.11	\$ 7,465.19	\$ 523,315.09
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS								
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS								
S. C. Retirement	\$ 14,912.31	\$ 3,648.75	\$ 86,464.74	\$ 18,473.32	\$ 8,362.98	\$ 6,546.96	\$ 5,929.10	\$ 154,710.83
Police Retirement								
F.I.C.A.	12,501.90	2,609.84	74,635.52	14,584.53	7,321.99	5,514.51	4,372.62	134,949.30
Workman's Compensation	398.51	97.38	2,507.43	488.46	245.95	185.23	146.42	4,556.53
Health Insurance	4,759.68	892.44	20,006.32	7,139.52	4,164.72	1,784.88	1,784.88	83,178.51
Pre-Retirement Death Benefits	657.90	160.97	3,814.62	815.00	368.95	288.84	261.58	6,824.60
Total Fringe Benefits	\$ 33,230.30	\$ 7,409.38	\$ 187,428.63	\$ 41,500.83	\$ 20,464.59	\$ 14,320.42	\$ 12,494.60	\$ 384,219.77
GRAND TOTAL	\$350,176.01	\$69,698.84	\$1,672,025.14	\$467,352.63	\$170,255.38	\$119,300.36	\$107,152.42	\$3,210,406.11

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1977/78
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL,
NEGLECTED CHILDREN, TITLE XX, REVENUE & CETA**

	Public Safety	Supportive Mgmt. Acct./Personnel	Building and Grounds Maintenance	Farm	Institutional Support Mgmt. Purchasing/Supply	Dietary Laundry
PERSONAL SERVICE						
Director	296,739.99	250,316.74	213,975.61	131,354.74	90,938.86	254,613.62
Classified Positions						
Unclassified Positions						
Per Diem						
Temporary — Part-Time		568.69				
Student Earnings						14,350.28
Total Personal Service	296,739.99	250,885.42	213,975.61	131,354.74	90,938.86	268,963.90
OPERATING						
Contractual Services						
Freight						
Travel	947.67	400.35	733.90	189.00	68.50	771.66
Telephone and Telegraph	3,601.99	2,235.83	1,639.81		1,385.26	790.45
Repairs	7,878.86	2,293.03	2,536.48	3,563.80	1,340.60	11,687.59
Printing and Advertising	372.41	191.49				
Water, Heat, Lights and Power	4,262.50	5,644.67	5,204.06		3,841.23	27,242.10
Other Contractual Services	402.20	183.44	1,116.81	772.39	25.00	4,683.08
Professional and Other Fees		1,504.20				
In-Service Training		175.00	35.00		375.00	194.85
Physicians Fees						
Building Renovations						
Microfilm/Microfiche Processing						
Total Contractual Services	16,765.83	12,564.01	11,266.06	4,525.19	7,035.59	45,359.73
Supplies						
Food Supplies						211,534.78
Fuel Supplies				7,707.52		5,824.02
Feed and Veterinary Supplies				50,666.54		
Office Supplies	2,442.45	3,696.21	811.38		1,206.95	58.25
Household, Laundry and Janitorial Supplies	285.89	51.60	150.09	121.98	50.79	34,866.55
Medical Supplies		602.83				
Educational Supplies		1,178.37				
Motor Vehicle Supplies	13,231.12		7,921.34		1,417.81	63.80
Agricultural Supplies				29,904.49		514.49
Clothing and Dry Goods	2,662.79			126.84	5.01	
Maintenance Supplies	1,405.41	189.67	6,637.97	9,325.53	75.76	3,146.12

	Public Safety	Supportive Mgmt. Acct/Personnel	Building and Grounds Maintenance	Farm	Insti. Support Mgmt. Purchasing/Supply	Dietary Laundry
Postage	20.30	2,346.93	102.08		112.67	
Data Processing Supplies						
Photographic Supplies	1,491.23					
Other Supplies	1,716.03	16.51	62.92	9.92	185.40	95.72
Total Supplies	23,255.22	8,082.12	15,685.78	105,140.39	3,056.39	256,103.73
Fixed Charges						
Rents — Non State-Owned Real Property						
Rents — Data Processing						
Rents — Equipment						
Rents — Other	1,705.15	4,648.29	670.48	34.46	1,351.12	35.78
Insurance	2,197.95	759.95	411.75			
Dues	25.00		2,718.35	6,216.10	378.62	4,484.47
Other Fixed Charges			16.00	16.00	25.00	
Total Fixed Charges	3,928.10	5,408.24	3,816.58	6,266.56	1,754.74	4,520.25
Equipment						
Office Equipment						
Medical Equipment	1,586.92	1,208.89	657.48			
Household Equipment						
Motor Vehicle Equipment	302.20		1,867.08			16,968.42
Non-Passenger, Inanimate and Agricultural Eq.	6,526.70			2,442.05	37.37	
Education Equipment						
Other Equipment	1,525.65		1,501.32	450.58		
Total Equipment	9,941.47	1,206.89	4,025.88	2,892.63	37.37	16,968.42
Hospital Care						
Vocational Rehabilitation						
Total Operating	53,890.62	27,263.26	34,794.30	118,824.77	11,884.09	322,852.13
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS						
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS						
S. C. Retirement						
Police Retirement		17,021.54	14,550.34	8,760.12	6,183.84	17,313.73
F.I.C.A.	30,608.95					
Workman's Compensation	17,417.06	14,006.34	12,696.32	7,815.16	5,355.41	15,153.34
Health Insurance	585.25	471.72	426.61	262.71	176.95	509.23
Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	8,329.44	5,652.12	5,652.12	5,354.64	2,082.36	10,114.32
Total Fringe	1,686.40	750.95	641.93	387.80	272.82	763.84
GRAND TOTAL	58,567.10	37,902.67	33,966.32	22,610.43	14,074.38	43,854.46
	409,197.71	316,051.36	382,739.23	272,769.94	116,897.33	635,570.49

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT — FISCAL YEAR 1977/78
ALL EXPENDITURES FOR STATE APPROPRIATIONS, CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL, NEGLECTED CHILDREN, TITLE XX, REVENUE & CETA

	Youth Bureau Management	District I	District II	Residential Care	Youth Employment Corps	Total Agency
PERSONAL SERVICE						
Director	\$ 83,572.59	\$506,430.41	\$543,291.08	\$335,429.91	\$2,037.16	\$ 98,606.76
Classified Positions						6,056,908.66
Unclassified Positions						1,039,390.46
Per Diem						3,325.00
Temporary — Part-time						14,879.22
Student Earnings						14,250.28
Total Personal Service	\$ 83,572.59	\$506,430.41	\$543,291.08	\$335,429.91	\$2,037.16	\$ 7,157,250.38
OPERATING						
Contractual Services						
Freight	\$ 3,482.67	\$ 42,848.92	\$ 50,977.99	\$ 4,911.29		\$ 8.00
Travel	7,036.88	21,547.33	27,095.59	5,946.80		121,136.01
Telephone and Telegraph	770.42	1,482.21	2,987.89	2,485.57		120,493.02
Repairs	5,000.00					89,688.87
Printing and Advertising	1,550.05	7,734.45	8,359.01	13,679.30		7,151.04
Water, Heat, Lights and Power	264.80	37,685.10	36,207.70	231,740.57		382,990.26
Other Contractual Services	1,080.00	5,941.00	6,693.00			341,001.17
Professional and Other Fees	180.00	180.00				24,407.51
In-Service Training		3,582.00	1,563.00	239.00		1,834.85
Physician Fees						36,519.25
Building Renovations						32,882.42
Microfilm/Microfiche Processing						242.61
Total Contractual Services	\$ 19,364.82	\$121,001.01	\$133,894.18	\$259,002.53		\$ 1,158,325.01
Supplies						
Food Supplies	\$ 47.63		\$ 350.62	\$ 23,650.09		\$ 235,535.49
Fuel Supplies				1,945.73		22,306.88
Feed and Veterinary Supplies						50,666.54
Office Supplies	3,197.32	\$ 6,176.24	8,359.54	2,027.08		56,954.32
Household, Laundry and Janitorial Supplies	62.34		310.32	6,553.69		74,978.86
Medical Supplies			55.67	647.51		17,506.88
Educational Supplies		264.57	1,055.53	1,179.57		69,764.41
Motor Vehicle Supplies	3,035.85	201.94	385.78	4,576.50		74,139.75
Agricultural Supplies						30,148.89
Clothing and Dry Goods	122.07			327.51		38,524.63
Maintenance Supplies	2,030.80	3,560.07	1,474.90	874.57		61,568.21
Postage				439.91	\$ 15.00	19,295.52

	Youth Bureau Management	District I	District II	Residential Care	Youth Employment Corps	Total Agency
Data Processing Supplies						4,193.36
Photographic Supplies	76.85	18.62	350.62	3.04		2,345.17
Other Supplies				65.72		5,000.28
Total Supplies	\$ 8,572.86	\$ 10,221.44	\$ 15,488.48	\$ 42,290.92	\$ 15.00	\$ 763,919.09
Fixed Charges						
Rents — Non State-Owned Real Property		\$ 44,244.23	\$ 42,910.00	\$ 27,070.00		\$ 115,190.68
Rents — Data Processing						5,721.00
Rents — Equipment	\$ 6,940.06	10,038.52	8,816.66			71,049.16
Rents — Other			284.77			3,897.02
Insurance	1,371.38	128.80	1,274.98	982.13		51,509.47
Dues		5.00		60.00		1,117.60
Other Fixed Charges			329.50	329.50		637.50
Total Fixed Charges	\$ 8,320.44	\$ 54,416.55	\$ 53,286.41	\$ 28,441.63		\$ 249,122.43
Equipment						
Office Equipment	\$ 5,096.73		\$ 20.75	\$ 83.08		\$ 14,746.56
Medical Equipment						1,388.95
Household Equipment						40,458.47
Motor Vehicle Equipment				750.54		22,707.20
Non-Passenger, Inanimate and Agricultural Eq.						2,500.29
Education Equipment						36,192.33
Other Equipment						3,930.11
Total Equipment	\$ 5,096.73	\$ 20.75	\$ 20.75	\$ 843.62		\$ 121,923.91
Hospital Care						\$ 37,565.34
Vocational Rehabilitation						\$ 32,739.00
Total Operating	\$ 41,354.85	\$ 185,639.00	\$ 202,689.82	\$ 332,816.27	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,363,594.78
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS						
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS						
S. C. Retirement	\$ 5,682.94	\$ 34,303.72	\$ 36,943.79	\$ 22,387.40	\$ 138.53	\$ 462,364.94
Police Retirement						30,608.95
F.I.C.A.	3,982.79	30,025.27	32,157.05	19,814.82	123.25	415,049.02
Workman's Compensation	133.68	1,007.72	1,061.46	665.80	4.07	13,854.11
Health Insurance	1,368.36	11,601.72	12,791.64	12,196.84		198,854.51
Pre-Retirement Death Benefit	250.72	1,513.40	1,689.87	987.68	6.11	22,023.98
Total Fringe	\$ 11,428.49	\$ 78,451.83	\$ 84,603.81	\$ 56,032.54	\$ 271.96	\$ 1,142,855.51
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 136,355.93	\$ 770,521.24	\$ 830,594.71	\$ 724,298.72	\$ 2,324.12	\$ 10,663,700.67

SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

Mrs. Lucy T. Davis
Board Chairman
1201 Second Loop Road
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. Edward T. Pendarvis
Board Vice Chairman
100 Ventura Place
Moutn Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester
Board Secretary
510 Camellia Circle
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. Ray Kenner
Board Member
424 Torwood Drive
P. O. Box 3061
Columbia, South Carolina 29230

Dr. Turner McCottrey
Board Member
100 Line Street
P. O. Box 2666
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

Dr. Cyril B. Busbee
Board Member
State Superintendent of Education
Rutledge Building, Room 1006
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dr. Charlie G. Williams
Designate Member
Division of Instruction
Rutledge Building, Room 1010
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Reverend Horace Youngblood
Board Member (non-voting)
4900 Broad River Road
P. O. Box 21487
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body were created by the 1972 General Assembly. This legislation amended Act 386 of 1969 creating the Board and the Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well as authorizing their functions. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the Act was further amended to mandate the division of the Department of Youth Services into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides custodial treatment while the Youth Bureau Division coordinates efforts with other state and local agencies and the courts to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 has several provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district comprised of the institutions. The Act also requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superin-

tendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

While this Act further limited the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions Courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities, the Uniform Court Act of 1976 further restricted this jurisdiction to only Family or General Sessions Courts as of July 1, 1977. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility, for a period exceeding 30 days, other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services.

Section 55-50.6 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 also abolished direct institutional commitments by mandating the establishment of the Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has sent him to one of the state operated Reception and Evaluation Centers for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-50.6 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept any child sent to its diagnostic facilities on a referral basis from an agency as well as by commitment from the court. In addition, this Section was also amended in 1972 to change the name of the Riverside School for Girls to the Willow Lane School.

Act 386 of 1969 also provides for the separate organization and operation of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. This agency has the authority to determine when a child may be conditionally released from an institution operated by the Department of Youth Services, and the further responsibility of supervising those youth on conditional release.

The 1973 General Assembly, by Act No. 494, amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure for transferring the buildings and property of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 provided that the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected.

The 1974 legislation relating to the Agency was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which had been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the statutes denoting that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Further, as part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly, an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

No significant legislation directly affecting the operations of the Agency passed in the 1975 legislative session, but certain bills which had considerable impact on the Department of Youth Services became law in 1976. The most important of these was the court reform bill which expanded the individual county Family Court system into a Unified Court System operated by the State as of July 1, 1977. Another bill enabled the Department of Youth Services to grant furloughs to juveniles committed to the operating facilities.

In 1977, other legislation pertinent to children and to agencies with whom the Department of Youth Services works closely was introduced. Particularly significant was the passage of the Child Protection Act of 1977, which provides a more effective system of services to abused and neglected children and their families as well as stringent penalties for failure to report suspected or known abuse. This Act was amended in 1978 to specify further requirements for the reporting of cases and to add provisions for the child's protection.

The 1978 General Assembly Session marked the passage of several bills directly relating to the Department of Youth Services which are expected to create considerable impact on the Agency's operations. Efforts to maintain the stability of Youth Bureau programs were assured with ratification of the General Appropriations Act providing certain funds formerly obtained under the Deinstitutionalization Grant. Another act amended the court reform bill of 1976 by placing responsibility for juvenile intake and probation services with the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare rather than with the Department of Youth Services as previously legislated.

Additional legislation of importance to the Agency was debated, but not ratified in 1978. Two bills, one which would provide for implementation of the Youth Delinquency Prevention Program by the Department of Youth Services and another which would allow the Agency's Director

the alternative of appointing a designee in his place as an ex-officio voting member of the State Board of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare were continued at the close of the session. A House bill to amend the Family Court Act to redefine "child" for the purposes of delinquency proceedings and institutional commitment died in the Senate. Another House bill to change the age limitation for conditional releases of juveniles in custody of the Department to no later than the eighteenth birthday died in committee.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The first state penitentiary was established in 1866. Nine years later, special provision called for a section of the penitentiary to be designated as a "reformatory department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year, the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory was authorized and began operation under the control of the State Penal Board. This institution was located in Columbia at the site of the present Reception and Evaluation Center. A school for white boys between the ages of 8 and 16 was authorized by the legislature in 1906. This school opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys under the control of a separate Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized and the South Carolina Industrial School for Girls was then opened near the Negro boys reformatory in Columbia. White girls between the ages of 8 and 20 were incarcerated there. This school also had a separate five-member board called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible directly to the Governor. It was not until many years later that a separate facility for Negro Girls was established, The South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls, which began operation in Columbia in 1951 under the direction of the Board of State Industrial Schools.

None of these institutions offered adequate educational, social or remedial services. Both the citizens of the State and the members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as children's versions of an adult prison system.

In 1946, in response to the interest of many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted placing the management and operation of all the institutions for youth under one authority, the Board of State Industrial Schools. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division which was also placed under the control of the Board of State Industrial Schools, was given legal authority to release

a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

While the Board of State Industrial Schools had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division, each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board, thus functioning as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities. A sizable portion of the Board's efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement including the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system since the facilities received neither state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school, segregated as to race and sex, was thus excluded from any federal aid, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This resulted in increasing dissatisfaction by the courts and other concerned citizens with the operation and effectivity of the facilities.

In 1966, legislation was enacted changing the name of the governing Board to the Board of Juvenile Corrections. In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the administrative functions of all the units, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act. This influx of federal funds enabled the Board to employ specialized instructors and to purchase educational equipment and supplies in order to generate an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency

legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces, including staff from the various units under the Board of Juvenile Corrections, were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina, and to plan for short and long range needs.

The expressed need for expanded services climaxed with the enactment of new legislation in 1969. The new statutes established a completely new state agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections whose new Board appointed the present Director of the Agency in 1970. The legislation further divorced the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement Division from the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Corrections, with the State Director of Juvenile Corrections to serve as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Aftercare and Placement.

The new legislation also mandated the operation of a Reception and Evaluation Center whose concepts were rather unique. The statutes required that before a child could be committed to any of the institutions operated by the Agency, he must first be sent on a temporary basis to a State controlled evaluation center whose primary purpose was to examine the causes of his problems and make recommendations for ameliorative measures. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a child then be returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing before final decisions were made by the court as to the best alternative to meet the child's needs.

Additionally, in order to assure adequate educational standards, the legislation enacted in 1969 established a new school district for the Department of Juvenile Corrections and required that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member of the new Board of Juvenile Corrections. Further, at the same time that maximum effort was being expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model attempting to aid the child in adjustment to his environment, a major new thrust toward community-based programs developed, directing attention to the alternative of treatment services without institutionalization.

Meanwhile, the operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center brought extremely gratifying results. It was found that two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children, only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. Furthermore, the institutional population of the correctional schools began to experience a vast decrease. There were over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000, which declined in 1972 to 666 admissions and a daily population of approximately 500. It was found also that

smaller numbers of children required lengthy institutionalization, leaving little doubt that these new programs were having a major impact on the delinquency levels in South Carolina.

Major legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services and provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents through the operation of its residential centers.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs.

In accordance with the legislative mandate, the Youth Bureau Division was implemented in the 1972-73 fiscal year, to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly also authorized the sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina.

Two grants awarded to the Department of Youth Services in 1975 have had major impact on not only the Agency's programs, but on the entire Juvenile Justice System as well. A three year grant which provided for the establishment of runaway facilities in the Coastal Area in an attempt to cope with the increasing problem of youth leaving home now has been refunded for three more years.

Of even greater significance was the implementation of a 1.5 million dollar grant awarded for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. As was anticipated, the deinstitutionalization process has had substantial influence on school systems, courts, police, and correctional facilities. For example, with added support services, schools have been able to attack the problem of truancy without stigmatizing the child as delinquent, often necessitating adjudication by the court system and, ultimately, institutionalization. Further, with other alternatives developed for the status offender, courts have had more time to adjudicate the truly delinquent child. Similarly, the police who have traditionally spent a considerable amount of time investigating status offenders have been able to devote more attention to the delinquent. In addition, the removal of status offenders from correctional facilities has allowed total emphasis to be placed on the comprehensive treatment of the juvenile delinquent for whom these facilities were originally intended. Finally, through implementation of this grant, troubled children and their families have had readily available resources within their own communities through which they can be helped to help themselves.

The Agency has received funding through a wide variety of sources. These include special grant funding through the Department of Justice, the Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services, third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, aid through the State Department of Education for teacher supplements as well as help from the Federal Educational Acts. The Agency has also obtained direct support from private and county agencies. The Boys Home in Greenville has been supported in part from a direct grant from the County of Greenville and also from assistance from the Junior League of that county. Specialized grants from the Arts Commission have also been received, and, of course, all types of Federal sources for funding of special projects and programs are continuously investigated.

The Agency also maintains close operational and contractual relationships with other state agencies such as Mental Retardation, Mental Health, Social Services and Vocational Rehabilitation. On local levels, it has established close working relationships with all types of private and public service agencies. It is a member of the Social Development Council and the Developmental Disability Council, and is represented on the Governor's Committee for Criminal Justice and Juvenile Delinquency.

The Department of Youth Services continues to expend maximum efforts to fulfill its goals in the delivery of integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits behavioral problems, whether within or without the Juvenile Justice System. Children who may be treated in the community before they exhibit severe antisocial problems receive services in any of the variety of facilities. Therefore, emphasis is always placed on treating the child at whatever stage he exhibits behavioral disorders that portend serious social difficulties, in order to ensure his optimum adjustment as a future productive citizen.

ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS

As noted in the previous organizational chart, the Agency is separated into various administrative and program components. Following are brief descriptions of their functions as well as statistical tables relating to the population served by the Department of Youth Services.

PLANNING AND GRANTS

The Director of Planning and Grants is responsible for developing major overall goals and objectives of the Agency in direct coordination with the State Director. Input from the Department's operating

facilities, the Research and Evaluation Unit, Data Processing and other interdepartmental sources facilitates formulation of these Agency plans. Political, sociological and economic factors are considered in determining these goals and objectives which are then translated into programmatic efforts.

A major function of Planning and Grants is the negotiation with funding sources to obtain necessary monies to implement these programs. This operation entails budget and program development, grant applications and establishing contractual relationships within both the public and private sectors.

Additionally, the Section develops the Agency's Annual Plan by collecting and synthesizing programmatic and funding information from all operating facets and also has the responsibility for updating and developing the State-required Five Year Plan.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

The Research and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Youth Services serves the Agency within a broad spectrum of operations. Primary among these are: (1) the design, implementation and analyzation of research studies, (2) collection and publication of available data and information for administrative knowledge and planning, (3) evaluation of existing departmental programs, (4) assisting extra-departmental researchers with basic research information and research projects, (5) responding to inquiries for information regarding the Department of Youth Services, the Juvenile Justice System and completed research projects, (6) planning and research assistance to outside agencies, as well as (7) providing publications and dissemination of research findings to authorized personnel. In addition, a comprehensive resource library is maintained by the Unit. This library consists of materials from both local and national sources and covers a wide scope of informational areas, particularly those relating to juvenile delinquency, legislation and other social agencies.

The Unit has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activities in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends in the Juvenile Justice System. Ongoing projects conducted by the Unit include digests of General Assembly activity and new federal regulations as well as updating law enforcement and juvenile court statistics and collecting and analyzing all pertinent data for grant reporting. In addition, the Unit is responsible for the compilation of the Agency's annual report, covering all aspects of historical, descriptive and statistical data of the Department of Youth Services.

Of particular interest during the past fiscal year have been an updated study of the incidence of runaways in the Coastal area and comparison studies, encompassing several years, of children taken into custody by law enforcement agencies and of juveniles held in jail detention.

DATA PROCESSING

The Data Processing Unit of the Department of Youth Services serves the Agency in a wide and varied scope of operations and management, providing support in the day to day management and operations of the Agency as well as performing specialized systems analyses when requested. The Unit utilizes the IBM computer owned and operated by the State Law Enforcement Division.

Presently five major systems are in operation; Juvenile Data System, Youth Bureau System, Inventory Control System, Court System and Detention System. In addition, a Personnel System and a comprehensive Juvenile Information System are in the various phases of design and testing.

All systems dealing with client records follow stringent standards regarding privacy and security and allow very restricted access to the data base. Through these systems, Data Processing provides the Agency statistics on their client population for 1) management, 2) research, 3) planning and 4) compilation of the annual report.

The Juvenile Data System (JDS) records all information contained on personal, family, medical, psychological and discharge forms as it is reported on every active client in the Department of Youth Services. The information contained in this system is used in departmental research, Federal reporting to the LEAA, reporting for evaluation purposes to the University of Southern California, private research, and also serves as a base for statistical analysis of demographic factors relating to the client population of the Department of Youth Services.

The Youth Bureau System (YBS) contains additional data on all clients referred to the Youth Bureau Division. It serves as a case management tool in providing current weekly listings of all social workers' caseloads and the status of progress for each of those clients. The system further functions as a monthly reporting device for all Youth Bureau offices and records much of the information required for Federal reporting.

The Inventory System (INV) maintains a listing of all non-perishable items throughout the Department of Youth Services and information relating to those items as required by both State and Federal officials.

The Court System (CRT) compiles numerical information on intake, adjudications, dispositions, and neglect and abuse cases based on reports received monthly by the Research and Evaluation Unit from the

family courts. These figures are provided annually to the Research Section.

The Detention System (DET) tabulates statistical information on the jail detention of juveniles based on reports received monthly by the Research and Evaluation Unit from law enforcement facilities throughout the State. These figures are provided quarterly to the Research Section.

The Personnel System (PER) contains information on all permanent employees of the Agency and provides to the Personnel Section an accurate and up-to-date compilation of annual and sick leave records. It also provides employee histories including work activities and training sessions that individuals have attended.

The Juvenile Information System (JIS) is a comprehensive tracking system for clients served by the Department of Youth Services, including all children processed through the Reception and Evaluation Center, Institutions, the Youth Bureau and Group Homes. This System will, in time, replace the existing JDS and YBS, thereby providing a more efficient means of supplying useful information to the Agency.

GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, medicine, psychology, social work, counseling, education, recreation, religion, and administration. Several of the staff members have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators hold Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the universities and colleges of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

In addition, research resources are offered through the Agency for all college levels under the control of the Research and Evaluation Unit and the major universities. This service has been utilized continually by students pursuing Master's and Doctoral degrees as well as undergraduates in related fields.

The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree candidates in the College of Social Work of the University of South

Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for graduate students completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina in the areas of recreation, psychology and vocational rehabilitation. Undergraduates from Columbia College, S. C. State College, Allen University and Newberry College, as well as the University of South Carolina, obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition for some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations and several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs.

FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Fiscal Affairs Division is responsible for development of the Agency budget, all accounting procedures, employee relations and training and institutional and maintenance services. These responsibilities are delegated among the several sections of Fiscal Affairs which include: Accounting; Employee Relations and Training; Classification and Compensation; Institutional Supportive Services (Dietary, Laundry and Purchasing); Buildings and Grounds and Farm.

Accounting

The Accounting Section of Fiscal Affairs is responsible for maintaining all financial records for the Department of Youth Services. With input from the various operating facilities, accounting develops the proposed State budget for the Department as well as budgeting services required by the State Budget and Control Board. Budgets are also prepared for the individual divisions of the Department and property cards on all new equipment purchased are maintained for inventory purposes.

Accounting prepares all disbursement vouchers for the Agency for state appropriations, Federal and other funds and maintains records of all state appropriations, Federal grants, revenues and disbursements of the Department. Applications for Federal grants are reviewed for accuracy and an indirect cost proposal is prepared for HEW to apply administrative costs to Federal budgets.

A series of fiscal reports, both state and federal, indicating financial status, are made continuously throughout the year and an annual financial report for the entire Agency is issued each fiscal year by the Section. In addition, Accounting is audited for fiscal accuracy and appropriate

expenditures by a variety of monitoring agencies, including the State Auditor's Office, the South Carolina Legislative Audit Council, Federal auditors and the South Carolina Department of Social Services examiners.

The Accounting Section, as part of the Fiscal Affairs Division, works closely with the Personnel and Purchasing Sections to ensure a smooth flow of information and data necessary to perform all functions.

Employee Relations — Training

The Employee Relations Section aids in the planning, writing, and reviewing of Administrative Policies and Procedures. These policies and procedures are reviewed with all new employees during a weekly orientation conducted by this section.

In addition to recruiting, interviewing and referring applicants for positions in compliance with the Affirmative Action Plan, the Employee Relations Section counsels with employees and supervisors in the area of job-related problems. It is also responsible for monitoring each level of the grievance and appeal procedure to assure compliance with State law.

The Training Section is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of in-service training for the Department of Youth Services. In-service training programs and workshops are conducted or coordinated by this Section, often in cooperation with other State agencies. The Section also aids Agency employees in planning programs for individual internal Agency divisions.

Classification and Compensation

The Classification and Compensation Section is responsible for administration of the two plans related to employees' positions and salaries. The Classification Plan is concerned with: all approved classes of positions; the allocation of each position to its proper class; the class specifications for all approved classes of position; and the policies and procedures governing administration of the Plan. The Compensation Plan includes the official Classification Listing, the official pay schedule, and the policies and procedures of the Pay Plan.

This Section works in close coordination not only with other units of the Fiscal Affairs Division, but with other Divisions of the Agency to ensure maximum service.

Institutional Supportive Services

The Institutional Supportive Services Section of the Fiscal Affairs Division is charged with the responsibility of administering the Food

Service, Central Purchasing, Laundry and Warehouse and Supply operations for the Agency. This Section was developed to centralize these inter-related subsystems to facilitate, coordinate and optimize the delivery of consistent service to the various Agency locations.

The Food Service Program consists of three facilities located at each institutional unit. The facility at John G. Richards Campus has been enlarged to accommodate a satellite feeding system to Birchwood Campus. The responsibility of the program is to provide well balanced, nutritional meals to the Agency's institutionalized population.

Central Purchasing procures all Agency commodities, supplies and equipment funded by State appropriations. All procedures are designed to accomplish the centralization of purchasing activities. In this manner, the identification of department needs can be established and the priority, utility and benefit of purchase can be examined for optimum satisfaction as well as maintenance of a control system for accurate reporting.

Three laundry facilities are operated by the Central Laundry Section, one at each institution. These facilities are responsible for cleaning and repairing all students' clothing and the flatwork for each unit.

High consumption items used by the Agency have been identified by the Central Warehouse and Supply Section which uses its mass purchasing power to supply the Agency at the lowest possible cost. All items are ordered and distributed by the Section.

Buildings and Grounds and Farm

The primary functions of the Buildings and Grounds and Farm Section include the maintenance of all buildings and equipment of the Department, caring for the grounds and keeping all automotive vehicles assigned to the Agency in safe and economical operating condition.

The Section also maintains sufficient swine, beef and dairy herds to provide Agency needs of a quality approved by the State Health Department. Approximately six hundred acres of farm and pasture land are operated to supply feed for this livestock.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Professional Services embodies a multidisciplinary staff trained in the areas of education, psychology, medicine, recreation and the chaplaincy. These personnel provide essential treatment services to clients within the Institutional Division and are directly responsible to the Deputy Director for Professional Services.

The Professional Services Staff, in conjunction with the Deputy Directors and Unit Coordinators for each facility, form the Professional Services Council, which addresses itself to the coordination and im-

plementation of both treatment and supportive services to students housed on the Agency's four campuses. Specifically, the Council is comprised of:

- Deputy Director for Professional Services
- Deputy Director for Institutional Services
- Assistant Deputy Director for Institutional Services.

Professional Services Staff

- Supervisor of Educational Resources
- Chief Psychologist
- Chief of Medical Services
- Supervisor of Recreation Services
- Supervisor of Chaplaincy
- Coordinator of Public Education/Information

Unit Coordinators

- Reception and Evaluation Center
- Willow Lane
- John G. Richards
- Birchwood

The Council actively pursues realistic solutions to management problems inherent in the melding of a wide range of professional services, together with the necessary supportive services which are required to produce a unified and consistent structure of rehabilitative systems offered to students. The Council also undertakes studies of the effectiveness of various components of both treatment and supportive systems. All treatment programs on each of the four campuses must be approved by this Council. The Professional Services Council also recommends to the State Director necessary changes in the area of agency policy, additional administrative guidelines and needs for changes in the organizational structure.

The array of professional services is detailed in the individual service descriptions that follow.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Agency is considered a vital component of the treatment process by the Department of Youth Services. Extensive learning experiences are incorporated in the co-educational settings of Willow Lane School which provides primarily elementary and middle school offerings and the Birchwood High School which provides secondary offerings. The Re-

ception and Evaluation Center School has the primary function of conducting a program of evaluation for the continued educational needs of students.

The Youth Services school system is a legally constituted, accredited, school district operating under special standards established by the State Department of Education including certification of all seventy-eight administrators, guidance counselors, academic and vocational teachers. Upon commitment to one of the institutions, the student is tested and evaluated, placed in an individualized program commensurate with his functional level and needs, and allowed to progress at his own pace. Testing and identification of handicapped students, followed by the provision of services, are also important parts of the overall school program.

The broad range of educational curricula in the schools are designed to meet the remedial and regular requirements of students who will not be returning to school but need educational skills, students planning to return to the public schools needing Carnegie unit courses, and older students who do not plan to return to public school and who need GED preparatory courses. Courses are offered in the areas of language arts, mathematics, social studies, art, physical education, science, music, and home economics. Of special note are programs provided in driver education, general education development, career education, vocational education (including fourteen trade courses), and learning laboratories in the areas of reading and mathematics.

Youth Services schools have produced a total of 32 diploma graduates and 29 GED graduates since the 1975-76 school year.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services for the Department of Youth Services are maintained by the Division of Medical and Psychiatric Services which is accountable for the entire Agency, including the institutions and Youth Bureau. This Division, supervised by a full-time Adolescent Psychiatrist, consists of a diagnostic section and a clinical services section.

The diagnostic section performs over 2,000 physical examinations and evaluations per year for the Reception and Evaluation Center. This medical evaluation consists of a complete physical examination including eye examination and screening for hearing losses as well as all laboratory studies pertaining to communicable diseases. On referral from Psychological Services, psychiatric examinations are carried out when requested or when identified as being needed.

The clinical services include the operating of a Unitary Infirmary on a 24 hour basis, staffed by seven R.N. and L.P.N.'s and a R.N. nursing

supervisor. In addition to the psychiatrist, two qualified general practitioners/general surgeons provide diagnostic and clinical medical services on a weekly or bi-weekly basis. The infirmary handles all normal sicknesses and injuries, including emergency care and screening of students prior to their being referred to other medical centers. Approximately 800 children are seen on sick call or for various medical needs each month at this facility. The Division has recently instituted a complete dental program conducted by a full time dentist and dental assistant. Their responsibilities include dental hygiene and prosthesis work as well as on-going education in effective oral hygiene training for all students.

The Medical Services Division also performs services, on request, for referrals from the Family Courts and other governmental agencies throughout the State that send juvenile offenders to the Department for specialized diagnostic evaluations. Occasionally, the psychiatrist is called to testify in court as a qualified expert witness in cases involved within the Department.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Psychological Services Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services is currently composed of a Chief Psychologist, three full-time psychologists, three part-time psychologists on contract from the University of South Carolina, a psychometrist and psychometric assistant.

It is the policy and intent of this Unit to provide a wide range of psychological services to both the Reception and Evaluation Center and the Institutional Division of the Department of Youth Services. These services include psychological screening of all students coming in contact with the Agency, as well as evaluation of those students who need in-depth assessment. The Psychological Services Unit coordinates with administrative heads of all departments within the Agency and attempts to facilitate programs that involve mentally ill, emotionally ill and mentally retarded students. The staff also acts as an Agency liaison to appropriate counterparts in the South Carolina Departments of Mental Retardation and Mental Health to facilitate treatment both for students who require those services upon leaving the institution as well as to coordinate those services available to the institutionalized population.

The needs of the Reception and Evaluation Center, serving approximately 2,000 students per year, are essentially in the categories of diagnostic and treatment recommendations to be returned to the court. By contrast, the Institutional Division, serving approximately 750 students, primarily requires psychological assessment geared toward indi-

vidual program planning and development. Additional needs include training and consultant services for utilization Agency-wide.

All psychological services are provided on a priority basis as staff time allows, with the diagnostic and extended evaluation services for court having first priority and those remaining services being afforded on a limited basis as needed. Comprehensive psychological services to all clients on a consistent basis cannot yet be realized due to limited staff.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

The Recreation Department is responsible for recreation programs (general and therapeutic) for all institutionalized students assigned to the Department of Youth Services. Recreational activities are scheduled throughout the week and during the weekend.

General Recreational Programs include sports and games, arts and crafts, drama, music and dance, special events, nature lore and outings, clubs and social adjustment activities. The General Recreational Programs are designed not only to fill leisure or unstructured time, but also to foster learning experiences in order to teach skills and habits that are necessary in the habilitation or rehabilitation of the students.

Therapeutic or prescribed recreation programs meet specific needs of individuals or small groups. These programs are designed with input from treatment teams to accomplish particular goals or alter certain behaviors. At present, all treatment teams have recreational representation.

All recreational programs are under the direction of the Supervisor of Recreational Services and all programs are delivered by college trained Recreation Specialists. The recreation staff has also been enlarged by a VISTA Grant. With the increase in staff, programs and services have increased in quantity and quality.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in all institutional facilities including the Reception and Evaluation Center. All Chaplains are seminary graduates and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. These include not only formal church services on the campus, but opportunities to attend religious programs in the community. The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor

in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers, who are recruited from many sources in the community, are carefully screened and must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in both recreational and religiously oriented services.

A special project which has been implemented is the Big Brother or foster parent program. This program has been most effective in that a child relates on a one-to-one basis to a volunteer in his home or in a community church.

In addition, each year one church denomination sponsors placement of Summer Missionaries with the Department. Many of these Summer Student Missionaries, who assist the Chaplains in the religious program, are studying to be counselors, social workers, psychologists and ministers, motivated by their interest in working with young people. Therefore, the Internship program provides valuable in-training experience for the student missionaries as well as being of great benefit to the institutionalized youth.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Public Information Section is responsible for planning, organizing, and directing a comprehensive public and internal information system. The Section participates in the formulation of executive and public information policies designed to stimulate interest and understanding of plans, policies, and objectives of the Agency.

To this end, the Public Information Section writes news items and releases bulletins and reports for various communications media. Other public relations techniques, such as photography, presentations, public speaking appearances and exhibits are also utilized extensively.

The Section prepares public policy statements of the Director and other Department officials. Additionally, the Section coordinates activities with other Agency officials for interpreting policies and programs to the public, and implements special promotional activities, projects, meetings, and conferences.

S. C. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Youth Services Facility

The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit is entering its ninth year in cooperation with the Department of Youth Services. Fiscal year 1977-78 was very successful in that more handicapped students were identified as

such and more services were provided than in any previous period. All existing programs have continued, including off campus placement at Midlands Center, the Rehabilitation Workshop, the Opportunity School, and at various technical schools throughout the State. Further, several students have been sponsored by Vocational Rehabilitation at the college level.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Unit has also offered speech and hearing evaluation therapy provided by staff not permanently assigned to the Youth Services facility. An innovation this past year was the Mobile Evaluation Unit, which utilizes the "JEVES" battery to evaluate students' vocational potentials. The reports facilitate development of vocational and educational goals for the student by his treatment team.

In the coming year the Rehabilitation Unit will be heavily involved in the CETA program which will provide transitional educational services for eligible students. As Vocational Rehabilitation nears its second decade of affiliation with the Department of Youth Services, it is apparent that the Unit is a considerable asset in facilitating the rehabilitation of clients placed by law in the Agency's charge.

Table I
TOTAL AGENCY
COMPARISON OF ADMISSIONS BY YEAR

Table I represents comparative data on Agency admissions, incorporating a four year period for the institutional components and a three year period for the Youth Bureau.* During FY 1977-78, the Reception and Evaluation Center experienced a 6% decrease in admissions from the previous year's figures. Conversely, admissions to the three residential schools, as a whole, exhibited an increase of 22%. The Youth Bureau figures, reflecting accepted cases, indicate a decline of 18% for the same period.

Facility	FY '75	FY '76	FY '77	FY '78
Reception and Evaluation Center ..	1751	1529	1626	1529
Residential Schools	790	694	655	798
Youth Bureau*	—	2556	3316	2724

* Automated system implemented during FY '75, and, therefore, accurate figures for that period are unavailable.

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The Juvenile Institutional Division operates four major units. One is a short-term facility, the Reception and Evaluation Center, which re-

ceives children temporarily committed for a period not to exceed 45 days for diagnostic evaluation prior to court disposition. Three other institutions are maintained for children committed for indeterminate and determinate periods: John G. Richards for older males; Willow Lane, a co-educational facility, serving the entire female population and younger males; and Birchwood, the newest facility, which provides special intensive services in both closed and open settings to male offenders who are severely emotionally disturbed or committed with determinate sentences.

The operating philosophy of the Department of Youth Services and, therefore, that of the Juvenile Institutional Division, is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods. This philosophy is reflected in the existence of both minimally and maximally secure settings. A constant awareness that the Department serves children is promoted, and to this end, a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of the institutional facilities is provided, including psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, pre-vocational, recreational, religious and medical services. Further, a number of children obtain additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team, chaired by a social worker. Programs for the client are individualized to meet the child's rehabilitative needs as much as possible, and efforts are directed toward integrating the rehabilitated youth back into his community as soon as possible with the best interests of society and the child being of paramount importance.

Table II

**TOTAL INSTITUTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY**

Table II provides average daily population figures for the various institutional components during both FY 1977 and 1978, and indicates average length of stay for FY 1978. It is notable that, in comparison, all facilities reflected a substantial decrease in average population for FY 1978 (11.7%). Willow Lane exhibited the greatest decrease (13.4%), while John G. Richards reflected the smallest decline (10.0%) and remained the heaviest populated institution.

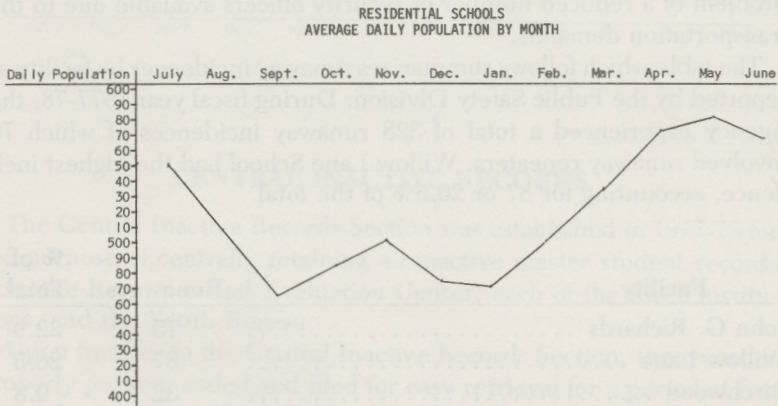
The average length of stay for juveniles temporarily committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center was 35 days. Youth committed to the

residential schools experienced a total average stay of 285 days or approximately 9½ months.*

The supplemental figure which follows Table II presents the average daily population for the residential schools by month during FY 1977-78. Initially, an abrupt decline is noted between July and September, the month with the lowest figure (468). The average population remained low through January, after which it rose sharply, peaking in May at 581.

Facility	Average Daily Average Daily		Percent Change	Average Length of Stay of Stay FY 1978
	Population FY 1977	Population FY 1978		
Reception and Evaluation Center	159	140	-11.9	35 days
<i>Schools</i>				
Birchwood	137	121	-11.7	
John G. Richards . . .	241	217	-10.0	
Willow Lane	209	181	-13.4	
<i>Subtotal Schools</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>519</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>285 days</i>
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS . .	746	659	-11.7	

* Figure for average length of stay excludes any youth transferred to Department of Corrections, but includes youth on "AWOL" status. Average length of stay by facility unavailable.



PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

The functions of the Public Safety Division include: perimeter security of the institutions; internal security; investigations; employee identification and background; student identification; mail and distribution; transportation; and communication.

Members of the Division provide twenty-four hour perimeter surveillance of the institutions and property. Several mobile patrol radio units function continuously on physical security of the campuses and respond to apprehension of runaway students from the institutions and trespassers on school property. The Division has also established a positive relationship with the surrounding community in an effort to promote public relations.

The Identification Section of the Public Safety Division fingerprints and photographs all students at intake to the Department. The records of students referred to the Reception and Evaluation Center, but not returned to the Department by the courts, are retained for one year and then destroyed. Suspense files are maintained on students committed to one of the institutions and are also kept for one year after discharge. The records are then destroyed unless a revocation occurs.

This Section also provides employee identification cards for all personnel when first employed as well as provides information for the Department when necessary.

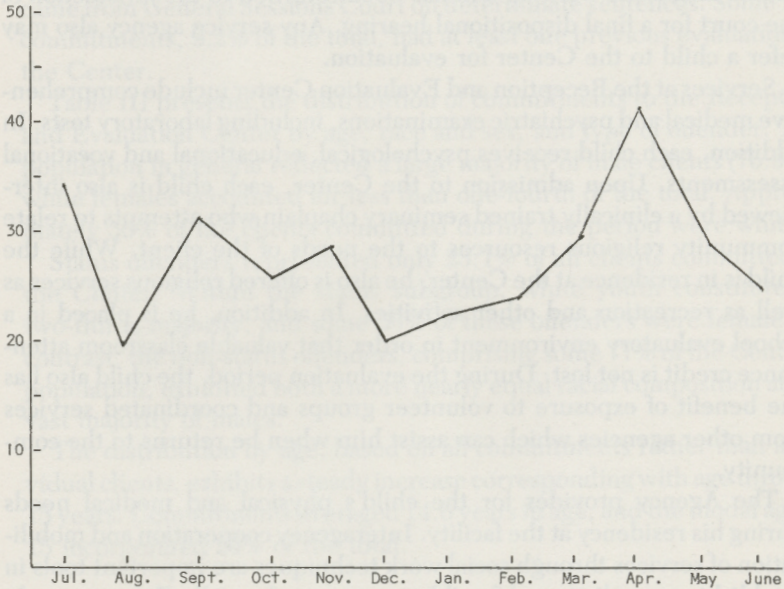
The Public Safety Division receives an average of fifty to sixty requests for transportation per twenty-four hour/seven day period. The formation of a transportation section has been proposed to alleviate the problem of a reduced number of security officers available due to the transportation demands.

The table which follows summarizes runaway incidences by facility as reported by the Public Safety Division. During fiscal year 1977-78, the Agency experienced a total of 328 runaway incidences of which 70 involved runaway repeaters. Willow Lane School had the highest incidence, accounting for 87 or 26.5% of the total.

Facility	Runaways	% of Total
John G. Richards	75	22.9
Willow Lane	87	26.5
Birchwood	32	9.8
Reception and Evaluation Center	66	20.1
Group Homes	68	20.7
Total	328	100.0
Runaway Repeaters — 70		

SUMMARY OF RUNAWAY INCIDENTS 1977-78

The graph below summarizes monthly runaway incidences as reported by the Public Safety Division. The greatest number of runaway incidences occurred in April (41), while the lowest number (20) was reported for two months, August and December.



CENTRAL INACTIVE RECORDS

The Central Inactive Records Section was established in 1977-78 for the purpose of centrally retaining all inactive master student records from the Reception and Evaluation Center, each of the three institutions, and the Youth Bureau.

Upon transfer to the Central Inactive Records Section, the record is properly purged, coded and filed for easy retrieval for a period of five years. Inactive records six years and older are stored permanently.

The Section routinely receives from Data Processing an updated computer printout of all students who are presently active in the Department of Youth Services system and those who have been in the system during the past several years.

RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services in Columbia offers a comprehensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the State. The majority of the children at the Center are temporarily committed by Family and General Sessions Courts after an adjudication hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a final dispositional hearing. Any service agency also may refer a child to the Center for evaluation.

Services at the Reception and Evaluation Center include comprehensive medical and psychiatric examinations, including laboratory tests. In addition, each child receives psychological, educational and vocational assessments. Upon admission to the Center, each child is also interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the Center, he also is offered religious services as well as recreation and other activities. In addition, he is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost. During the evaluation period, the child also has the benefit of exposure to volunteer groups and coordinated services from other agencies which can assist him when he returns to the community.

The Agency provides for the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan. All efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may aid the child in his adjustment without requiring long term institutionalization.

Table III

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
AND TYPE OF OFFENDER**

There were a total of 1,529 commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center in FY 1977-78, the great majority deriving from South Carolina's Family Court system. A small percentage of commitments came from General Sessions Court on determinate sentences. Some 141 commitments, 9.2% of the total, had at least one previous evaluation at the Center.

Table III presents the distribution of commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center by age, race and sex, and type of offender. The population in general reflected a large majority of male clients (76.9%), while females accounted for less than one-fourth of the total. Approximately 56% of the clients committed during the period were whites.

Status offenders represented only 23.1% of all clients committed to the Center. Within the status subgroup, white youth constituted a two-thirds majority, and some 56% of these offenders were female. In contrast, the non-status offenders, comprising some 77% of the Center's population, exhibited both a more nearly equal racial composition and a vast majority of males.

The distribution by age, based on all commitments rather than individual clients, exhibits a steady increase corresponding with age through 15 years. Commitments averaged 14.6 years in age, and the modal age of 15 incorporated 29% of the total.

Age

	Status	Non-Status	Total	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
White Male	103	526	629	0	3	11	17	59	136	183	203	20	632
White Female	134	94	228	1	2	2	5	36	52	86	43	2	229
Non-White Male	52	492	544	0	9	16	30	73	115	138	142	20	543
Non-White Female	64	61	125	0	0	2	11	20	34	37	20	1	125
Total	353	1173	1526*	1	14	31	63	188	337	444	408	43	1529*
	(23.1%)	(76.9%)											

SUMMARY OF CLIENTS COMMITTED TO R & E

	Status	Non-Status	Percent	Percent	Total	Percent
White	237	620	67.1	52.9	857	56.2
Non-White	116	553	32.9	47.1	669	43.8
Total	353	1173	100.0	100.0	1526	100.0
Male	155	1018	43.9	86.8	1173	76.9
Female	198	155	56.1	13.2	353	23.1

* Distribution by type of offender is based on individual clients. Distribution by age includes 3 clients who returned in the period for a total of 1,529 commitments.

Table IV
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX

The distribution of offenses indicated in Table IV is based on *the number of offenses resulting in individual case commitments*. Frequently juveniles served by the Department of Youth Services have been committed for multiple offenses, with the result that the total number of offenses indicated on Table IV is greater than the total commitments appearing on the previous table.

Juveniles committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center in FY 1978 were charged with some 2,660 offenses. Of this number approximately 70% were non-status offenses while 30% reflected status charges. The distribution of non-status offenses by race was relatively even, i.e., 53.7% charged to white youth, 46.3% to black youth. Furthermore, males accounted for the great majority of those charged with non-status offenses (88.8%). Two non-status offenses, larceny and breaking and entering, occurred more frequently than any other offense, together accounting for some 38.5% of all charges against the Reception and Evaluation Center population.

Incorrigibility and running away were the most common status offenses. In general, status offenses reflected a heavy concentration of white youth (69%) and nearly equal involvement by the sexes with males accounting for 50.8% and females, 49.2% of status charges. The offense of running away exhibited the most substantial involvement by females (60.8%), and was the most frequently occurring among white females, accounting for 26.4% of all charges within that subgroup.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Murder	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Manslaughter	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Forcible Rape	1	0.1	5	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Assault	38	3.3	67	7.4	11	2.7	16	8.0	132
Robbery	6	0.5	17	1.9	2	0.5	1	0.5	26
Sex Offense	6	0.5	6	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
Auto Theft	50	4.3	29	3.2	12	3.0	1	0.5	92
Burglary	4	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	8
Break and Enter	207	18.0	206	22.7	14	3.5	5	2.5	432
Larceny	259	22.5	276	30.4	30	7.5	27	13.4	592
Weapons	8	0.7	11	1.2	1	0.2	1	0.5	21
Vandalism	56	4.9	52	5.7	3	0.7	4	2.0	115
Hit and Run	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Drug/Vendor	9	0.8	2	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	13
Drug/User	36	3.1	3	0.3	11	2.7	0	0.0	50
Drunk Driving	6	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Disord. Cond.	18	1.6	17	1.9	6	1.5	5	2.5	46
Drunkenness	8	0.7	2	0.2	6	1.5	1	0.5	17
Other	93	8.1	53	5.8	17	4.2	8	4.0	171
Viol. Prob.-Crim.	60	5.2	34	3.7	14	3.5	9	4.5	117
Subtotal — Non-Status .	868	46.7	782	42.1	131	7.0	78	4.2	1859

STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Running Away	68	5.9		1.9	106	26.4	26	12.9	217
Incorrigible	91	7.9	49	5.4	74	18.4	43	21.4	257
Truancy	86	7.5	43	4.7	53	13.2	31	15.4	213
Viol. Curfew	5	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.5	2	1.0	10
Viol. Prob.-Stat.	32	2.8	15	1.7	36	9.0	21	10.4	104
Subtotal — Status	282	35.2	125	15.6	271	33.8	123	15.4	801
TOTAL	1150	100	907	100	402	100	201	100	2660

SUMMARY OF OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status	999	53.7	860	46.3	1650	88.8	209	11.2	1859 (69.9%)
Status	553	69.0	248	31.0	407	50.8	394	49.2	801 (30.1%)
All Offenses	1552	58.3	1108	41.7	2057	77.3	603	22.7	2660

Table V
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table V indicates the distribution of offenses by age of those juveniles committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center in fiscal year 1977-78. Again, *the figures reflect offenses, not individual children.*

The distribution of offenses in Table V suggests a considerable difference between non-status and status charges with respect to the age variable. The modal age of those youth charged with non-status offenses was 16, while the modal age of juveniles charged with status offenses was 15. Of the youth charged with larceny, the most common non-status offense, the highest percentage (29.7) were 16 years old. By contrast, among youth charged with incorrigibility, the most frequent status offense, the greatest percentage (34.6) were 15 years of age and another 22% were accounted for in the 14 year old age grouping.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

	Age										
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL	
• Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	6	
• Assault	0	0	3	6	15	24	30	51	3	132	
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	10	1	26	
Sex Offense	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	4	0	12	
• Auto Theft	0	1	0	3	10	22	33	20	3	92	
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	8	
• Breaking and Entering ...	0	3	8	20	53	98	105	130	15	432	
• Larceny	0	8	15	23	75	128	149	176	18	592	
Weapons	0	0	1	0	1	3	8	6	2	21	
• Vandalism	0	2	4	10	24	25	20	29	1	115	
Hit and Run	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug (Vendor Related) ...	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	4	1	13	
Drug (User Related)	0	0	0	0	3	9	17	20	1	50	
Drunk Driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	6	
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	0	4	8	10	21	2	46	
Drunkennness	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	8	0	17	
Other	0	1	3	3	16	36	46	60	6	171	
Viol. Prob. — Non-Status	0	0	1	3	18	28	39	23	5	117	
Subtotal — Non-Status ...	0	15	36	70	220	397	487	576	58	1,859	

STATUS OFFENSES

Running Away	0	2	6	8	27	55	81	36	2	217
Incorrigible	1	2	9	12	44	57	89	40	3	257
Truancy	0	2	2	9	40	52	72	32	4	213
Viol. Curfew	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	10
Viol. Prob. — Status	0	1	3	4	12	29	38	15	2	104
Subtotal — Status	1	7	20	33	126	194	284	125	11	801
TOTAL	1	22	56	103	346	591	771	701	69	2,660

Table VI

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY RACE, SEX, TYPE OF OFFENDER, AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table VI reflects the distribution of commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center by county of origin, race, sex and type of offender. The table also indicates percentage of juvenile population committed for each county, according to 1976 population estimates of juveniles aged 10-16 years. Children outside this age group accounted for a very small percentage of the total commitments, and, therefore, the 10-16 range was selected as a base. For many counties there is a considerable disparity in commitments between rank by total numbers and rank by percentage of juvenile population. Greenville County, for example, ranked first in total commitments, but fifteenth according to percentage of population. Conversely, Marion County ranked eleventh in number committed, but first by percent of population.

Commitments of non-status offenders numbered 1,175 and incorporated 77% of the total, while status offenders accounted for 354 or 23%. Counties exhibiting substantial proportions of status offender commitments included Marion (50%) followed by Anderson, Georgetown, Oconee and Chesterfield.

County	White		Non-White		Non-Status	Status	Total Commitments	Rank By Commitments From County	County's Est. Juv. Pop. 10-16 years	% of County's Juveniles	Rank by % Juveniles
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Status						
Abbeville	1	0	4	1	5	1	6	32	2,724	.22	31
Aiken	17	11	16	2	35	11	46	9	13,420	.34	21
Allendale	3	5	4	1	9	4	13	26	1,364	.95	2
Anderson	36	25	8	2	38	33	71	6	14,119	.50	13
Bamberg	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	34	2,430	.08	36
Barawell	4	2	2	1	6	3	9	30	2,631	.34	21
Beaufort	17	2	11	2	25	7	32	15	7,106	.45	16
Berkeley	17	8	6	2	27	6	33	14	10,858	.30	24
Calhoun	0	0	4	0	3	1	4	33	1,750	.23	30
Charleston	30	13	52	5	97	3	100	3	36,619	.27	27
Cherokee	5	3	2	2	10	2	12	27	5,081	.24	29
Chester	6	3	10	2	16	5	21	22	4,209	.50	13
Chesterfield	7	9	11	1	16	12	28	17	5,162	.54	10
Clarendon	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	34	4,325	.05	37
Colleton	9	3	12	2	17	9	26	19	4,347	.60	7
Darlington	26	8	35	8	48	29	77	5	8,209	.94	3
Dillon	7	2	13	2	15	9	24	20	4,888	.49	14
Dorchester	12	1	6	1	18	2	20	23	5,488	.36	19
Edgefield	1	0	5	2	5	3	8	31	2,474	.32	22
Fairfield	5	1	8	2	14	2	16	24	3,116	.51	12
Florence	17	8	10	2	30	7	37	12	13,440	.28	26
Georgetown	9	3	11	4	15	12	27	18	5,399	.50	13
Greenville	86	12	43	12	149	4	153	1	33,241	.46	15
Greenwood	13	7	10	1	21	10	31	16	6,782	.46	15
Hampton	3	3	5	2	11	2	13	26	2,338	.56	9
Horry	26	8	23	3	45	15	60	7	10,450	.57	8

Jasper	0	1	3	0	3	1	4	33	1,920	.21	32
Kershaw	9	7	5	1	19	3	22	21	5,102	.43	18
Lancaster	20	5	10	0	25	10	35	14	6,301	.56	9
Laurens	5	1	3	1	10	0	10	29	6,649	.15	35
Lee	3	1	3	1	6	2	8	31	3,204	.25	28
Lexington	21	8	7	3	29	10	39	12	13,339	.29	25
McCormick	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	33	1,285	.31	23
Marion	17	2	14	11	22	22	44	11	4,461	.99	1
Marlboro	13	10	12	1	28	8	36	13	4,397	.82	5
Newberry	3	4	8	1	14	2	16	24	3,706	.43	18
Oconee	10	5	2	1	10	8	18	23	5,573	.32	22
Orangeburg	16	2	24	6	39	9	48	8	10,873	.44	17
Pickens	18	3	3	0	22	2	24	20	7,417	.32	22
Richland	31	2	58	8	85	14	99	4	28,832	.34	21
Saluda	7	2	4	1	10	4	14	25	2,105	.67	6
Spartanburg	20	6	16	3	41	4	45	10	23,268	.19	34
Sumter	10	4	23	8	31	14	45	10	13,036	.35	20
Union	6	4	8	3	13	8	21	22	4,060	.52	11
Williamsburg	1	1	6	3	10	1	11	28	5,603	.20	33
York	56	23	17	8	69	35	104	2	11,797	.88	4
Unknown	5	1	3	2	6	5	11	—	—	—	—
State Total	632	229	543	125	1,175 (76.8%)	354 (23.2%)	1,529	—	374,898	.41	—

Table VII

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
ANALYSIS OF FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Table VII presents the final staff recommendations of youth released from the Reception and Evaluation Center to receive final dispositions in the Courts. These figures are based on 1,493 release forms made available to the Agency's Research and Evaluation Unit for compilation.

The great majority of clients returned to court with multiple recommendations, on the average 2.4 per individual release. Some 56% of the youth were recommended for probation, and a nearly equal percentage for return to home. These two recommendations frequently occurred together, sometimes with a third recommendation for social agency referral. Recommendations for commitment to the Agency's residential schools were rather infrequent, accounting for fewer than 10% of the clients released from the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Recommendation*	Number	Percent of Releases Receiving Recommendation (N=1493)
Commitment	137	9.2
Suspended Commitment	196	13.1
Probation	837	56.1
Foster Care	62	4.2
Group Home	79	5.3
Childrens Home	102	6.8
Vocational Rehabilitation	289	19.4
Department of Social Services	286	19.2
Mental Health	322	21.6
Alternative School	6	.4
Drug/Alcohol Problem	48	3.2
Youth Bureau	139	9.3
Client's Home	830	55.6
Other	237	15.9
TOTAL	3,570	—

* Based on 1,493 releases from the Reception and Evaluation Center, as compiled by the Research and Evaluation Unit, Department of Youth Services.

Table VIII

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
ANALYSIS OF FINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS**

Table VIII reveals the final dispositions of 806 releases from the Reception and Evaluation Center, based on information provided by courts throughout the State to the Research and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Youth Services. This figure accounts for approximately 54% of all releases in FY 1977-78.

A great majority of clients received more than one disposition, the average being 2.1 per individual release. Probation exceeded all other dispositions in frequency and was mandated for more than two-thirds of the clients. Approximately 11% of the clients released from the Reception and Evaluation Center whose final dispositions were reported experienced a subsequent commitment to the Department of Youth Services residential schools.

Disposition*	Number	% of Client Releases from R & E Whose Dispositions Were Reported (N=806)
Commitment	88	10.9
Suspended Commitment	192	23.8
Probation	542	67.2
Foster Care	29	3.6
Group Home	30	3.7
Childrens Home	8	1.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	87	10.8
Department of Social Services	53	6.6
Mental Health	76	9.4
Alternative School	12	1.5
Drug/Alcohol Program	23	2.9
Youth Bureau	102	12.7
Clients Home	347	43.1
Other	81	10.0
TOTAL	1,670	—

* Based on the final dispositions of 806 releases from the Reception and Evaluation Center as reported by the Courts to the Research and Evaluation Unit of the Department of Youth Services.

JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL

John G. Richards School is located on Broad River Road in Columbia. The daily average population of the school is approximately 215 male students between the ages of 15 and 17, who have been judicially committed. Students come from all areas of South Carolina. The school philosophy is primarily geared toward providing an open campus atmosphere and treatment programs designed to control impulsive behavior, delay immediate gratification and move toward developing long term goals and responsible behavior that can easily be transferred back to the community. In this way, it is hoped that the student can become a positive, functional individual with the opportunity of realizing his potential and no longer prone to socially maladaptive behavior.

John G. Richards School utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from the staff trained in such disciplines as education, social work, psychology, vocational rehabilitation, recreation, religion and medicine. Community resources, including an active volunteer program, are also tapped in order to provide an overall treatment program that is geared to each individual student based upon his particular assessed needs. The student's treatment team plans his program and monitors his progress throughout his stay on campus. Each student is assigned an academic and vocational schedule based upon testing results and attends the centralized, co-educational high school serving the three major campuses.

The John G. Richards campus consists of an intake and special treatment dormitory, four forty-bed dormitories and one forty-bed pre-release dormitory. Students are assigned to different dormitories based upon their maturity level. Each dormitory is a separate unit staffed by a social worker, who is the Unit Supervisor, and three shifts of youth counselors who are permanently assigned to the dormitory in order to provide program continuity, consistency, and facilitate the development of rapport with the students, thereby aiding in counseling and problem solving. With the utilization of a multi-disciplinary approach in terms of formulating and implementing the student's treatment plan and working closely with each student to achieve these goals, it is felt that the student will return to the community much better equipped to cope with his problems. Thus, it will enable him to become a productive member of the community and greatly lessen the chances of his remaining in the juvenile justice system.

WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School is located in Columbia on Broad River Road. Formerly a totally female facility, Willow Lane School is now co-

educational, offering care to all females committed to the Department and to all male students ages 14 and under. The average daily population of the school in the past fiscal year was 180 students. The school is operated as an open campus with students assigned to cottages staffed by youth counselors and a social worker. The cottages are divided into rooms shared by two to four students.

A broad program of educational experiences is made available to the students including both vocational and academic courses. Every effort is made to keep students from falling behind in their work so that they will be able to return to public school upon release. In most cases, students progress rapidly due to the more individualized instruction.

A basic philosophy of Willow Lane School is to reward good behavior rather than punish misconduct. Rewards include week-end passes, off campus trips, and social activities, depending upon a student's willingness to be responsible for his own behavior. The Honor Roll programs presently in use have resulted from this philosophy.

Zeta Cottage houses the Crisis Intervention Section, a short-term holding facility for students with acute behavioral problems, and the Special Adjustments Section. The Special Adjustments Section is a coed program for 22-24 students who have not been able to adjust and/or progress in the open campus setting. This maximum security program utilizes a structured behavioral approach to assist students in assuming responsibility for their own behavior.

Staff members from all areas of campus life work together in planning for students. Treatment teams are the focal point for the developing of a plan for and with the student to help in solving problems, accomplishing tasks, and preparing for his return to the home community. In developing the treatment plan, the staff's goal is to contribute to the child's mastery of prescribed tasks that will help him towards a more realistic self-esteem. The plan is based on the premise that every student must have an opportunity to master experiences in interpersonal relationships, group living, the classroom and in social and recreational settings.

BIRCHWOOD CAMPUS

The Birchwood Campus, located on Broad River Road in Columbia, serves an average daily population of approximately 120 students, primarily 16 and 17 years of age. While the majority of the students committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus setting and to participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change, there is a segment of this population that might be best termed emotionally disturbed. These students who

display neurotic patterns of avoidance, severe character disorders, and explosive personalities, or whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, although suffering relatively recent acute and chronic trauma, are placed on Birchwood Campus. In addition, Birchwood serves as a maximum security facility for those students committed with determinate sentences.

The Birchwood Campus program is predicated on behavioral principles and utilizes aspects of learning theory. The full program for students consists of three phases. The assumption is made and supported by research data that external control precedes and forms the foundation for internal control. Phase I embodies a maximum amount of external control over the student's behavior. The primary focus during this phase is diagnosis and evaluation. This is usually accomplished in six days, whereupon the student moves to Phase II. Phase II represents a decrease in the amount of external control and requires a simultaneous increase in the amount of internal control the student must manifest in order to complete this facet of the program. At Phase III, external control is kept to a minimum guidance level and the student is expected to demonstrate a responsible level of internal control over his behavior. In each phase, privileges are earned in keeping with the degree to which the student can demonstrate an ability to appropriately deal with the responsibility each privilege brings.

The counseling model for each phase is built upon the assumption of a health model, the quality of a relationship developed between the student and the counselor, and objectives which are reality-oriented and behaviorally based. The health model posits the need for the student to bear responsibility for his own actions and to be able to determine the consequences of his own behavior. A lack of requisite personal-social skills and behaviors as opposed to an underlying pathology is presumed. The acquisition of these skills is readily fostered through the maximum use of operant conditioning techniques, behavioral contracting, group and individual counseling, and group and individual therapy.

During the student's six to nine month stay on the Birchwood Campus, maximum effort is directed toward assisting the student to acquire those behavioral qualities which are requisite for successful community re-entry. Emphasis is placed on sound personal hygiene, the development of appropriate student-peer and student-staff relationships, remedial education, the acquisition of non-technical work skills and the appropriate use of leisure time.

Table IX

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY FACILITY**

Total admissions to the Agency's three residential schools, John G. Richards, Willow Lane and Birchwood, numbered 798 in FY 1977-78. Of the total, 665 or 83.3% were court admissions, including 588 first time commitments and 77 recommitments. The great majority of the commitments were mandated by the Family Courts, although a small number derived from other courts of the State.

The remaining admissions were accounted for by parole revocations. These numbered 133 and incorporated 16.7% of all admissions to residential schools during the period.

	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total	Percent
Commitments:	322	283	60	665	83.3
First Time	272	268	48	588	73.7
Recommitments	50	15	12	77	9.6
Revocations	<u>38</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>16.7</u>
TOTAL					
ADMISSIONS	360	368	70	798	100.0

Table X

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
READMISSIONS BY FACILITY**

Table X indicates the number of youth admitted to the residential schools in FY 1977-78 whose history included a previous final commitment. These readmissions include either parole revocations or recommitments. The Table also presents data on clients who had experienced previous multiple commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Clients with previous final commitments were most frequently found at Willow Lane, although the highest percentage of population was evidenced by Birchwood (31.4). Agency-wide, approximately 26% of the admissions reflected a previous final commitment. Multiple stays at the Reception and Evaluation Center were most common in the John G. Richards population and were evidenced in nearly 10% of the total admissions to residential schools.

Number of Previous Admissions	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total
1	62	71	10	143
2	21	24	7	52
3	5	5	4	14
4	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	88	100	22	210
Total Admissions	360	368	70	798
Percent of Total Who Were Readmissions	24.4	27.2	31.4	26.3
Total Admitted With Previous Multiple Stays at R & E Center	44	29	6	79
Percent of Total With Previous Multiple Stays at R & E Center	12.2	7.9	8.6	9.9

Table XI

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY
AGE, RACE AND SEX, AND TYPE OF OFFENDER**

Table XI provides the distribution of admissions to the residential schools in FY 1977-78 by age, race and sex, and type of offender. The residential schools' population in general reflected a heavy concentration of males (82.8%), and white youth represented a slight majority (51.2%). Only 6% of the individual clients admitted during the period were status offenders. Within the status offender subgroup, female clients accounted for almost 70% of the total.

The distribution by age, based on all admissions during the period rather than individual clients, indicates that youth over the age of 13 incorporated 86% of the total. The average age of youth admitted to the residential schools was 14.88 years.

	Status	Non-Status	Total	Age								Total
				10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
White Male	10	304	314	0	5	9	20	58	87	138	15	332
White Female ..	16	61	77	1	1	1	9	19	28	20	3	82
Non-White Male	4	314	318	3	5	12	36	63	90	111	8	328
Non-White Female ..	16	38	54	0	0	2	6	18	21	9	0	56
Total	46	717	763*	4	11	24	71	158	226	278	26	798*
	(6.0%)	(94.0%)										

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENDER

	Status	Percent	Non-Status	Percent	Total	Percent
White	26	56.5	365	50.9	391	51.2
Non-White	20	43.5	352	49.1	372	48.8
Total	46	100.0	717	100.0	763	100.0
Male	14	30.4	618	86.2	632	82.8
Female	32	69.6	99	13.8	131	17.2

* Distribution by race, sex and type of offender is based on unique clients. The distribution by race, sex and age is based on all admissions and includes 35 clients who returned during the period.

Table XII

ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE & SEX

The distribution of offenses reflected in Table XII is *based on the number of offenses resulting in individual case admissions*. Frequently juveniles served by the Department of Youth Services have committed multiple offenses with the result that the total number of offenses indicated on Table XII is greater than the total admissions to residential schools cited in the previous two tables.

Youth admitted to the residential schools in FY 1977-78 were charged with a total of 1,395 offenses. The great majority of these were non-status (84.4%) while only 15.6% involved status charges. Non-status offenses reflected a relatively even racial distribution, *i.e.*, 52.3% charged to whites, 47.7% to blacks. Furthermore, a vast majority involved males (88.9%). Two non-status offenses, larceny and breaking and entering, occurred more frequently than any other offense, together comprising some 44.2% of all charges against youth in the residential schools' population.

Running away was the most common of the status offenses, accounting for 43.1% of all status charges. The status offenses in general reflected a heavy concentration of white youth (64.2%) and a slight majority of females (52.8%).

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Black Male		White Female		Black Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Murder	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Manslaughter	3	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Forcible Rape	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Assault	21	3.5	27	4.9	2	1.3	4	4.3	54
Robbery	6	1.0	16	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Sex Offense	4	0.7	6	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Auto Theft	27	4.5	26	4.8	6	3.9	1	1.1	60
Burglary	1	0.2	6	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7
Breaking & Entering	137	22.7	119	21.8	4	2.6	3	3.2	263
Larceny	151	25.0	177	32.4	14	9.2	11	11.7	353
Weapons	5	0.8	7	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	12
Vandalism	16	2.7	16	2.9	4	2.6	1	1.1	37
Hit and Run	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Drug (Vendor Rel.)	2	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Drug (User Rel.)	12	2.0	1	0.2	5	3.3	2	2.1	20
Drunk Driving	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2
Disord. Cond.	6	1.0	6	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	14
Drunkenness	6	1.0	2	0.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	9
Other	91	15.1	65	11.9	35	23.0	15	16.0	206
Viol. Prob. Crim.	42	7.0	34	6.2	10	6.6	10	10.6	96
Subtotal — Non-Status	533	45.3	513	43.6	82	7.0	49	4.2	1,177 (84.4%)

STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Black Male		White Female		Black Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Running Away	33	5.5	9	1.6	41	27.0	11	11.7	94
Incorrigible	9	1.5	7	1.3	13	8.6	9	9.6	38
Truancy	18	3.0	14	2.6	11	7.2	16	17.0	59
Viol. Curfew	4	0.7	2	0.4	1	0.7	1	1.1	8
Vol. Prob. Stat.	6	1.0	1	0.2	4	2.6	8	8.5	19
Subtotal Status	70	32.1	33	15.1	70	32.1	45	20.6	218
TOTAL	603	100.0	546	100.0	152	100.0	94	100.0	(15.6%) 1,395

SUMMARY OF OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status	615	52.3	562	47.7	1,046	88.9	131	11.1	1,177
Status	140	64.2	78	35.8	103	47.2	115	52.8	218
All Offenses	755	54.1	640	45.9	1,149	82.4	246	17.6	1,395

TABLE XIII
ADMISSIONS TO RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table XIII presents the distribution of offenses for which youth were committed to residential schools according to the variable of age. Again, the table *reflects offenses, not individuals*. The distribution suggests a substantial difference between status and non-status charges with respect to age. The modal age of youth charged with non-status offenses was 16, while the modal age of youth charged with status offenses was 15. Youth *under* the age of 16 accounted for only 60.1% of those charged with non-status offenses compared with 75.7% of those charged with status offenses.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES									
Offense	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Assault	0	1	2	4	6	13	23	5	54
Robbery	0	0	0	1	2	6	13	0	22
Sex Offense	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	0	10
Auto Theft	0	1	2	3	11	19	22	2	60
Burglary	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	7
Breaking & Entering	3	4	7	22	61	70	89	7	263
Larceny	3	8	10	40	75	89	118	10	353
Weapons	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	1	12
Vandalism	1	0	0	5	9	8	11	3	37
Hit & Run	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug (Vendor Rel.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Drug (User Rel.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	7	1	20
Drunk Driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	1	2	0	2	8	1	14
Drunkenness	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	9
Other	0	1	6	18	31	63	80	7	206
Viol. Prob. Non-Stat. ...	0	3	2	11	21	23	31	5	96
Subtotal — Non-Status ..	8	18	31	111	223	316	427	43	1177
STATUS OFFENSES									
Running Away	1	2	5	6	18	38	22	2	94
Incorrigible	0	0	1	6	9	11	11	0	38
Truancy	0	0	2	6	18	24	9	0	59
Viol. Curfew	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8
Viol. Prob. Status	0	0	3	0	5	6	5	0	19
Subtotal — Status	1	2	11	18	50	83	51	2	218
TOTAL	9	20	42	129	273	399	478	45	1395

Table XIV

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS RACE, SEX, TYPE OF OFFENDER AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table XIV presents the distribution of admissions to the Agency's residential schools by race, sex, type of offender, and county of origin. It also indicates the percentage of juvenile population committed for each county according to 1976 population estimates of juveniles aged 10-16 years. Youth over 16 years of age accounted for only a fraction of the total commitments and, therefore, the 10-16 age range was selected as a base. Many counties reflected a marked disparity between rank by numbers admitted and that by percentage of juvenile population. Richland County, for example, ranked second in total admissions, but eleventh by percent of population committed. Clarendon and Lee Counties had no juveniles committed to residential schools during FY 1977-78.

Admissions to residential schools by type of offender revealed only a small percentage of status offenders (5.9). The heaviest concentration of status offender commitments were in Marion, York, and Richland Counties which together accounted for more than 55% of all status admissions.

County	Institution White		Institution Non-White		Institution Commitments		Institution Revocations		Institution Total Admissions	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Est. Ju. Pop.		% of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By Percent County's Juveniles
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Non-Status	Status	Non-Status	Status			Est.	Juv. Pop.		
Abbeville	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	21	2,724		.18	17
Aiken	9	4	11	2	21	1	4	0	26	8	13,420		.19	16
Allendale	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	23	1,364		.22	13
Anderson	19	7	6	1	26	0	7	0	33	5	14,119		.23	12
Bamberg	1	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	5	21	2,430		.21	14
Barnwell	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	24	2,631		.08	24
Beaufort	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	21	7,106		.07	25
Berkeley	14	5	3	0	19	0	3	0	22	12	10,858		.20	15
Calhoun	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	25	1,750		.06	26
Charleston	28	4	32	2	61	0	5	0	66	3	36,619		.18	17
Cherokee	6	1	2	0	6	0	3	0	9	19	5,081		.18	17
Chester	5	0	16	1	17	0	5	0	22	12	4,209		.52	1
Chesterfield ...	2	2	9	1	9	1	3	1	14	16	5,162		.27	10
Clarendon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	4,325		0	28
Colleton	3	0	6	0	9	0	0	0	9	19	4,347		.21	14
Darlington	9	2	13	4	17	4	6	1	28	6	8,209		.34	6

County	Institution White		Institution Non-White		Institution Commitments		Institution Revocations		Institution Total Admissions	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Est. Juv. Pop.	% of County's Juveniles Committed	Rank By Percent County's Juveniles
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Non-Status	Status	Non-Status	Status					
Dillon.....	0	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	5	21	4,888	.10	22
Dorchester	3	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	5	21	5,488	.09	23
Edgefield	2	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	7	20	2,474	.28	9
Fairfield	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	5	21	3,116	.16	19
Florence	14	2	6	1	17	0	5	1	23	11	13,440	.17	18
Georgetown	0	0	4	1	2	2	1	0	5	21	5,399	.09	23
Greenville	60	4	32	6	87	0	15	0	102	1	33,241	.31	7
Greenwood	11	3	6	1	20	0	1	0	21	13	6,782	.31	7
Hampton	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	5	21	2,338	.21	14
Horry	7	2	5	2	15	1	0	0	16	14	10,450	.15	20
Jasper	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	25	1,920	.05	27
Kershaw	2	2	5	0	8	0	1	0	9	19	5,102	.18	17
Lancaster	13	5	9	1	26	0	2	0	28	6	6,301	.44	3
Laurens	5	0	5	2	10	0	2	0	12	18	6,649	.18	17
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	3,204	0	28
Lexington	14	6	2	4	15	4	7	0	26	8	13,339	.19	16
McCormick	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	24	1,285	.16	19
Marion	5	1	9	7	12	7	1	2	22	12	4,461	.49	2
Marlboro	3	4	6	0	10	1	2	0	13	17	4,397	.30	8
Newberry	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	24	3,706	.05	27
Oconee	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	22	5,573	.07	25
Orangeburg	4	1	18	2	22	0	3	0	25	9	10,873	.23	12
Pickens	8	1	6	0	13	0	2	0	15	15	7,417	.20	15
Richland	20	3	42	6	48	6	15	2	71	2	28,832	.25	11
Saluda	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	23	2,105	.14	21
Spartanburg	5	6	11	2	16	0	8	0	24	10	23,288	.10	22
Sumter	9	0	13	5	17	1	8	1	27	7	13,036	.21	14
Union	7	2	5	1	11	1	3	0	15	15	4,060	.37	5
Williamsburg ...	1	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	5	21	5,603	.09	23
York	29	10	8	3	36	9	5	0	50	4	11,797	.42	4
State Total	332	82	328	56	626	39	125	8	798	—	374,898	.21	—

Table XV
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
RELEASES

Table XV indicates the number of releases from each of the residential schools in FY 1977-78. Categories which represent youth returned to the community include conditional releases, accounting for 71.2% of the total, and unconditional releases, incorporating another 25.7%. A small percentage of releases (3.2) took the form of transfers to the Department of Corrections.

	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total	Percent
Unconditional					
Releases	107	25	63	195	25.7
Conditional					
Releases	216	250	75	541	71.2
Transferred to S. C. Dept. of Corrections	4	0	20	24	3.2
TOTAL RELEASES	327	275	158	760	100.0

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The Youth Bureau Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was established through legislative action in 1972. This Division was mandated to work with the courts and public and private agencies in providing services for troubled youth in the community. The Youth Bureau's mission is to change conditions that tend to create delinquency and to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. To carry out this mission, four objectives have been defined: (1) to mobilize community resources to solve youth problems; (2) to strengthen existing youth resources and develop new ones; (3) to involve youth in systems that affect them; (4) to deinstitutionalize status offenders.

In an effort to accomplish these objectives, a multi-faceted approach to program development has been adopted. Such an approach includes both direct and indirect service components in the form of Field Service Programs, the Neighborhood Youth Center, Residential Programs and Advisory Councils.

Field Service Programs are the focal point for coordination of services among public and private agencies. Field Service functions are defined as: (1) mobilization of existing resources to provide services; (2) diagnosis of problem areas and implementation of diagnostic and treatment plans;

(3) monitoring of diagnostic and treatment programs; (4) direct treatment services to youth and their families; (5) identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems, and (6) provision of information to agencies and the public concerning services to, programs for and needs of children with behavioral disorders. These functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units depending upon the needs of the individual community. The Field Service Unit is the primary member of this network and is staffed by a supervisor of social services, social workers, special projects staff and youth counselors. The Diagnostic Unit, composed of psychologists, psychometrists, and youth counselors, performs non-residential evaluations for referred or committed clients prior to development of a treatment plan, and serves as a resource for other agencies in need of professional evaluations of specified clients. Courts may utilize the non-residential unit in lieu of commitment to the residential Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services. The Satellite Office is a branch of the Field Services Unit functioning in a designated area not served by a larger unit. The Circuit Office is the fourth unit within the field service network and is staffed by a roving circuit counselor responsible for a multi-county area. A regional supervisor administers the overall field service network, utilizing, in addition, volunteers and field placement students from various colleges and universities in South Carolina.

Referrals to Field Service Programs come from a variety of sources such as police, courts, schools, social agencies or from families and youth themselves. These referrals are usually limited to youth under the age of 17. Criteria for acceptance into Field Service Programs include: (1) behavioral problems; (2) non-adjudicated pre-delinquency; (3) adjudicated and non-adjudicated delinquency; and (4) a history of delinquency or previous admission to the Department of Youth Services. Children with no history of delinquency or behavioral problems and their families may also be accepted for services if it is determined that the Field Services Unit can offer appropriate assistance.

The second component of the Youth Bureau Division is the Neighborhood Center. Its goals are: (1) to provide recreation for all ages in the community; (2) to act as a referral and follow-up service for existing agencies; (3) to provide alternate educational programs for youth; (4) and to provide a viable channel for the voices of the community.

Referrals to a Neighborhood Center come from families, youth, churches, police, schools and other social agencies. While priority is given to referrals from the designated target area, service is not restricted to that area. Services are available to youth (pre-school to twenty-one years) and their families and include activities such as athlet-

ic programs, arts and crafts, adult education and day camp.

Residential Programs comprise the third service component of the Youth Bureau and include agency operated group homes, contractual group homes, a runaway shelter and emergency care arrangements. Agency operated group homes are the basis of the community residential programs and represent an alternative to incarceration and institutionalization for males and females through age sixteen. These homes are twenty-four hour residential treatment centers, affording the opportunity for the utilization of various community resources such as education, training, recreation and health care facilities. In this manner, during a three to six month treatment program, under the supervision of caring staff, youth may begin to resolve serious conflicts in dealing with interpersonal relationships and with the multiple emotional and anti-social problems commonly manifested by today's adolescents.

Contractual group homes have enabled the Department to expand its resources in providing alternatives to institutionalization for many youth, both committed and non-committed. Such contractual homes are similar to Agency operated group homes in staffing arrangements and philosophy and the directors of the homes are involved in the monthly meetings of the Agency group home directors.

The Agency also operates a runaway shelter located in North Charleston. The shelter provides temporary emergency placement for runaways, during which time they receive counseling in the development of a responsible plan of action. Basic social work services are provided and transportation offered to reunite youth with parents.

Future plans in the area of Residential Programs call for additional contractual arrangements with individual family homes who will take selected Agency youth on either a short-term (emergency) or long-term basis in providing many of the same elements as do group homes. Presently a limited number of volunteer emergency homes are available for short-term placement.

Advisory councils aid the Youth Bureaus in accomplishing objectives and setting goals. Citizen advisory councils have been developed in various areas to represent a broad section of the community. Citizens serve without remuneration and aid in the planning for needs of the youth of their community. Youth participation is encouraged on these councils and the Neighborhood Center has both adult and youth councils. Interagency councils are also encouraged, either by Youth Bureau participation on an already active council, or by establishment of such a council where none exists.

The organizational structure and the basic programmatic approach to services allows for flexibility in the creation of specialized projects as needed in particular communities and for certain client groups. During

the past six years, the Youth Bureau has developed a number of specialized programs to meet the needs of the different communities, although not all programs are available in each county.

1. The Pre-trial Intervention programs are designed to provide the first offender juvenile the opportunity to voluntarily obtain diagnostic services, counseling and other appropriate services, prior to serious involvement in the Juvenile Justice System.

2. The Volunteer program presently utilized in many units throughout the State is being expanded to a statewide volunteer service to integrate, mobilize and supervise community volunteers who work closely with professional staff. Volunteers will be used for treatment, monitoring and supervising youth, on an individual basis.

3. The Alternative School program encourages youth to re-enter or stay in school. There are three basic alternative education programs: The Volunteer Tutorial Program; Stay-In-School Project; and the Truancy Intervention Workshop. The Volunteer Tutorial Program is individualized tutoring service provided by volunteers under professional supervision as an aid in the areas of basic academic skills, creative arts and recreational skills, to both in school and out of school youth. The Stay-In-School Project utilizes volunteers to contact school dropouts, to help with problems that may have caused the dropout and lend support and encouragement for returning to school. The objectives of the Truancy Intervention Workshop are to reduce truant behavior through the participation of youth in a twenty-seven day period of instruction on self-image and self-concept in lieu of being petitioned for truancy. This program functions in close cooperation with the court and school where the referrals originate and at the completion of the treatment program, the court may dismiss all charges.

4. The Youth Employment Services provide odd jobs and full or part-time jobs to youth. The Odd Job Pool gives youth the opportunity to earn money and learn responsibility. Training in the areas of job responsibility, being interviewed, filling out applications and appropriate dress for an interview is provided in the full or part-time program.

On November 4, 1975, the State of South Carolina was awarded a 1.5 million dollar grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for the purpose of serving status offenders in community settings rather than detention and institutional correctional facilities. The Department of Youth Services was designated to coordinate this Grant, which was one of eleven awarded in the United States. Implementation was accomplished over a two year period during which time previously described services and programs were established in almost every county in South Carolina.

The programs and services developed as a result of the Grant have

been highly successful in treating status offenders in the community setting. Although the Grant has expired, State funding will support the continuation of many services in FY 1979. Following is a list of the present Youth Bureau Offices and Agency operated and Contractual group homes.

District I

Anderson Youth Bureau
2001 N. Main Street
Anderson, South Carolina 29621

Aiken Youth Bureau
(also serving Edgefield County)
218-A Newberry Street, SW
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Bamberg/Allendale/Barnwell
Youth Bureau
414 E. Church Street
Bamberg, South Carolina 29003

Chester/Lancaster Youth Bureau
115 Reedy Street, P. O. Box 576
Chester, South Carolina 29706

Greenville Youth Bureau
1208 East Washington Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Greenwood &
Abbeville/Saluda/McCormick Youth
Bureau
Box P-114, One Park Avenue
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

Laurens Youth Bureau
111½ Public Square
Laurens, South Carolina 29620

Oconee Youth Bureau
206 W. Main Street
Walhalla, South Carolina 29691

Pickens Youth Bureau
108 Court Street
Pickens, South Carolina 29671

Rock Hill Youth Bureau
P. O. Box 10671
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Spartanburg Youth Bureau
210 Chestnut Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Union/Cherokee Youth Bureau
Union County Courthouse — Office 302
Union, South Carolina 29379

District II

Beaufort/Jasper Youth Bureau
902 North Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Berkeley Youth Bureau
Otranto Office Building
8740 North Park Blvd.
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405

Charleston Youth Bureau
4360 Headquarters Road
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29045

Colleton/Hampton Youth Bureau
776-B N. Jeffries Blvd.
Walterboro, South Carolina 29488

Columbia Youth Bureau
3105 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205

Dorchester Youth Bureau
107 West Sixth Street, North
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Fairfield/Newberry Youth Bureau
207 N. Congress Street
Winnsboro, South Carolina 29180

Horry/Georgetown/Williamsburg Youth
Bureau
511-A 28th Avenue, North
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29577

Kershaw/Lee Youth Bureau
111 Broad Street, Box 4
Camden, South Carolina 29020

Lexington Youth Bureau
506 Hendrix Street
Lexington, South Carolina 29072

St. Luke's Center
2211 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

Sumter/Clarendon Youth Bureau
Mother's Pajamas
226 Broad Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Group Homes — Contractual

Anderson Youth Treatment Center
P. O. Box 5255
Anderson, South Carolina 29623

Rock Hill Girls' Home
118 East Moore Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Spartanburg Boys' Home
P. O. Box 199
Pauline, South Carolina 29374

Spartanburg Girls' Home
657 South Church Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Wilkinson Girls' Home
1911 Wilkinson Street
Cayce, South Carolina 29033

Group Homes — Agency Operated

Greenville Group Home
35 Perry Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Summerville Girls' Home
123 East Luke Avenue
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Shannondora Group Home
1064 Laurelcreech Drive
P. O. Box 1407
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169

Charleston Runaway Shelter
3945 Rivers Avenue
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

Table XVI

YOUTH BUREAU SOURCES OF REFERRALS AND ACCEPTED CASES

Table XVI indicates two figures for cases accepted in FY 1977-78, one reflecting only case referrals made in this time period (2407), the other including case referrals which occurred during the previous fiscal year (2724). Of the 3170 case referrals in FY 1977-78, 2407 or 75.9% were accepted for services. This number will serve as a base for the Tables which follow.

Family Court referrals, petitioned and non-petitioned, together accounted for almost one-third of all cases referred and accepted by the Youth Bureau in FY 1978, while court commitments incorporated another 8%. Family members and public schools were also common sources, constituting 16.2 and 15.7% of the total, respectively.

Source of Referral	Number of Cases Referred in FY '78	Number of These Cases Accepted	Percent of These Cases Accepted	Percent of Total Cases Accepted	All Cases Accepted, FY '78
Family Court (Petitioned)	695	521	75.0	21.6	608
Family Court (Non-petitioned)	343	278	81.0	11.5	331
Probation	15	12	80.0	.50	14
Police Department	217	157	72.4	6.5	178
Military Installation	3	2	66.7	.08	2
Public School	523	379	72.5	15.7	414
Court Commitments	210	195	92.9	8.1	205
Private School	2	2	100.0	.08	2
Churches	1	1	100.0	.04	1
Mental Health Clinic	24	20	83.3	.83	20
Department of Social Services	132	108	81.8	4.5	126
Vocational Rehabilitation	5	0	0	0	1
Family Service Agency	5	5	100.0	.21	6
Crisis Service Agency	8	7	87.5	.29	9
Volunteer Program	1	1	100.0	.04	1
Physician/Medical Source	3	2	66.7	.08	4
Family/Relative	579	391	67.5	16.2	436
Self	177	158	89.3	6.6	168
Group Home	18	12	66.7	.50	15
Neighborhood Center	93	66	71.0	2.7	81
Youth Employment Service	1	1	100.0	.04	1
Reception & Evaluation Center	1	0	0	0	0
Other	112	88	78.6	3.7	99
Probate Courts	2	1	50.0	.04	2
TOTAL	3170	2407	75.9	100.0	2724

Table XVII
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL
OF ACCEPTED CASES BY RACE AND SEX

Table XVII indicates the distribution of reasons for referral to the Youth Bureau in terms of race and sex. The Table is based on 2,407 cases referred and accepted during FY 1977-78 and does not reflect individual clients. The majority of cases accepted by the Youth Bureau, some 68%, involved status type problems while only 27.8% were non-status in nature. A small percentage of cases (3.4) reflect acceptances during the first half of the fiscal year for such reasons as emotional/psychological adjustment problems, health problems, etc., and are treated in a separate ("other") category.

There was no substantial difference between the distributions of status and non-status reasons for referral with respect to race, although examination of the sex variable reveals a heavy concentration of males in the non-status category (79.3%) contrasting with the more equal proportions of male and female client cases involving status-type problems. The most prevalent problem among all accepted cases was incorrigibility, incorporating 61.4% of the status category and more than 42% of all reasons for referral. Approximately 57% of the cases which derived from incorrigibility problems involved male clients and 60% reflected white clients.

NON-STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	White Males	White Females	Non-White Males	Non-White Females	Total
Assault and Battery	7	1	13	3	24
Robbery/Armed Robbery	3	1	10	0	14
Sex Offense	7	0	5	0	12
Auto Theft	10	3	2	0	15
Burglary	1	0	1	0	2
Breaking and Entering	59	8	22	0	89
Auto Entry	3	1	2	0	6
Larceny	49	1	29	7	86
Arson	0	1	4	0	5
Bomb Threat	0	1	0	0	1
Drugs (Felony)	10	1	0	0	11
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	3	3
Shoplifting	45	30	44	25	144
Possession Stolen Goods	3	1	4	0	8
Unlawful Weapon	1	0	1	0	2
Forgery	2	2	0	1	5
Disorderly Conduct	19	2	8	11	40
Trespassing	17	4	7	3	31
Drug (Misdemeanor)	41	7	3	2	53
Traffic Violation	32	5	3	3	43
Violation of Probation	2	4	1	1	8
Other — Non-Status	41	5	20	2	68
Subtotal — Non-Status	352	78	179	61	670 (27.8%)

STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

Incorrigible	355	258	226	178	1017
Truancy	143	109	51	34	337
Runaway	46	129	12	25	212
Other Status	33	13	18	26	90
Subtotal — Status	577	509	307	263	1656 (68.8%)

OTHER REASONS FOR REFERRAL*

Other*	38	24	10	9	81 (3.4%)
TOTAL	967	611	496	333	2407

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status	430	64.2	240	35.8	531	79.3	139	20.7	670
Status	1086	65.6	570	34.4	894	53.4	772	46.6	1656
Other	62	76.5	19	23.5	48	59.3	33	40.7	81
TOTAL — ALL REASONS FOR REFERRAL	1578	65.6	829	34.4	1463	60.8	944	39.2	2407

* Includes abuse and neglect, health problems, emotional/psychological adjustment, alternative placement, information for other agencies, tutorial workshop, and sexual related problems.

Table XVIII
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL
OF ACCEPTED CASES BY AGE

Table XVIII presents the distribution of reasons for referral of cases referred and accepted in FY 1978 by age. It does not reflect individual clients. The distribution reveals a general increase in cases corresponding with the age variable through age 15, after which the numbers stabilize and then decrease abruptly in the 17-18 year range. This same pattern is evidenced when the subsets of non-status and status reasons for referral are examined separately. In every grouping through age 17, incorrigibility was the most common problem associated with case acceptances. The modal age in cases deriving from incorrigibility was 15, while approximately 60% were accounted for in the 14-16 range.

Reasons for Referral	Age					
	12	13	14	15	16	17-18
Incorrigible	107	127	143	151	108	51
Truancy	10	15	12	12	10	4
Runaway	10	15	12	12	10	4
Other Status	10	15	12	12	10	4
Substance Abuse	10	15	12	12	10	4
Other Reasons for Referral	10	15	12	12	10	4
TOTAL	137	164	189	195	138	69

* Includes abuse and neglect, health problems, emotional/psychological adjustment, alternative placement, information for other agencies, internal workshop, and sexual related problems.

NON-STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	Under 6	Age											18	Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Assault and Battery	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	6	5	0	24
Robbery/Armed Robbery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	14
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	4	0	12
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	4	15
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Breaking and Entering	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	14	21	18	0	89
Auto Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	6
Larceny	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	5	7	16	21	15	0	86
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
Bomb Threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Drugs (Felony)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	11
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Shoplifting	0	0	1	0	0	3	7	4	18	27	30	25	1	144
Possession Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	8
Unlawful Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	9	6	0	40
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	10	6	0	31
Drugs (Misdemeanor)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	15	16	2	53
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	18	2	43
Violation of Probation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	8
Other Non-Status	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	10	8	13	16	0	68
Subtotal — Non-Status	0	0	1	2	4	10	17	29	63	92	155	146	7	670

STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	Under 6	Age										Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474

Table XIX
YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTED CLIENTS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

The Previous Youth Bureau tables have dealt with cases rather than individual children. Table XIX provides as supplemental information the age, race and sex distribution of the 2,377 clients referred and accepted in FY 1977-78. Since the difference between the numbers of individual clients and that of cases is so marginal, the distribution of clients by race and sex closely approximates that presented in Table XVII.

Age	White Male	White Female	Non-White Male	Non-White Female	Total
5 & Under	4	0	0	0	4
6	0	1	0	0	1
7	3	5	4	4	16
8	7	2	9	3	21
9	4	0	7	3	14
10	18	5	21	5	49
11	27	13	37	8	85
12	48	22	40	16	126
13	90	54	49	39	232
14	165	113	78	66	422
15	221	143	101	74	539
16	211	158	81	69	519
17	153	90	50	35	328
18	10	1	7	3	21
TOTALS	961	607	484	325	2377*

PERCENTAGE OF MALES 60.8 PERCENT
 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES 39.2 PERCENT
 PERCENTAGE OF WHITES 66.0 PERCENT
 PERCENTAGE OF NON-WHITES 34.0 PERCENT

* Of this total, 30 clients were referred and accepted more than once in the period, which accounts for the 2407 cases previously cited.

Table XX
YOUTH BUREAU
POPULATION STATISTICS

Table XX provides population statistics on active clients served and terminated at Youth Bureau facilities in FY 1977-78. The total clients served includes all those who were active sometime during the period, regardless of the initial date for provision of services. The active new clients were those provided services for the first time while active return clients were those who had *also* completed services previously at the Youth Bureau. Thus, by comparing the active clients served during FY 78 with those who were *accepted* in the previous tables, it is apparent that substantial numbers were carried over for services from FY 1977.

The Youth Bureau had 4,552 active clients during the period with Charleston and Greenville Units contributing the largest numbers, together accounting for approximately 30% of the total. A large majority of those served (91%) were active new clients. A few of the youth served were active more than once, that is, "reactivated" during the fiscal year with the result that the number of "cases" for the period exceeded the number of clients by 5.5%.

Some 75.4% of the terminations during FY 1977-78 reflected complete services. Since some juveniles actually received services and were terminated more than once during the period, terminations exceeded slightly the actual number of active clients terminated.

CLIENTS SERVED FY '78					TERMINATIONS							
Facility	Active Return Clients FY '78	Active New Clients FY '78	Total Active Clients Served In FY '78	Clients Reactivated In FY '78	Total Cases	Complete Services			Incomplete Services			Total
						Active Clients Terminated	No. Terminated More Than Once	No. Terminated More Than Once	Active Clients Terminated	No. Terminated More Than Once	No. Terminated More Than Once	
Abbeville	2	17	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aiken	3	110	113	6	119	58	1	23	2	81	84	
Allendale	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	4	0	10	10	
Anderson	75	343	418	38	456	212	6	101	6	313	325	
Bamberg	2	47	49	0	49	41	0	6	0	47	47	
Barnwell	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	
Beaufort	4	77	81	2	83	47	0	23	0	70	70	

Berkeley	4	86	90	11	101	41	3	46	0	87	90
Charleston	60	715	775	20	795	364	3	18	0	382	385
Cherokee	3	27	30	1	31	26	1	4	0	30	31
Chester	1	44	45	1	46	18	0	8	0	26	26
Clarendon	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2
Colleton	1	19	20	1	21	17	1	2	0	19	20
Columbia	25	375	400	14	414	235	1	35	2	270	273
Dorchester	1	53	54	3	57	50	0	2	0	52	52
Edgefield	5	39	44	4	48	5	0	15	1	20	21
Fairfield	1	41	42	1	43	10	1	8	0	18	19
Georgetown	0	11	11	0	11	0	0	4	0	4	4
Greenville	76	508	584	32	616	155	0	178	6	333	339
Greenwood	9	97	106	5	111	28	0	27	1	55	56
Hampton	0	12	12	1	13	11	1	1	0	13	13
Horry	1	27	28	3	31	1	0	10	1	11	12
Jasper	0	6	6	1	7	3	1	2	0	5	6
Kershaw	3	32	35	1	36	28	1	7	0	35	36
Lancaster	7	46	53	6	59	24	1	15	2	39	42
Laurens	11	172	183	5	188	83	0	16	0	99	99
Lee	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	3	3
Lexington	13	262	275	19	294	255	10	11	1	266	277
McCormick	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	3
Newberry	0	16	16	0	16	5	0	3	0	8	8
Oconee	11	50	61	5	66	24	1	28	2	52	55
Pickens	2	204	206	7	213	71	0	29	0	100	100
Rock Hill	24	123	147	7	154	74	0	28	0	102	102
Saluda	1	12	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spartanburg	70	374	444	46	490	261	19	58	0	319	338
Sumter	0	102	102	6	108	91	4	11	2	102	108
Union	7	45	52	4	56	42	2	10	1	52	55
Williamsburg	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	3	0	3	3
TOTAL	422	4130	4552	250	4802	2296	57	739	27	3035	3119